

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.

November 17.—*Fochding*, barque, Captain Boiger, for the South Sea Fishery.
November 17.—*Elias Ann*, American barque, Captain Chever, for Manila.

CLEARANCE.

November 17.—*Perry*, brig, Captain Gwatkin, for Looeceston. Passenger—Mr Walker.

COASTERS INWARDS.

November 14.—*Victory*, 19, Clause, from Brisbane Water, with 6,000 feet timber, 35,000 shingles; *Thistle*, steamer, 17, Murchison, from Morphett, with 22 bales wool, 50 bags flour, 50 bags grain, 63 trunks hay, 10 kegs tobacco, 10 bundles sheepskins, 30 pigs, 2 bales tobacco stems; *Ruth*, 14, Powell, from Pittwater, with 260 bushels shells; *Ellen*, 10, Ranken, from Brisbane Water, with 6000 feet timber, 5,000 lathe; *Triad*, 36, Bawford, from Morphett, with 35 tons coal; *Wingfield*, 10, Morpeth, with 26 tons coal; *Flying Fox*, 14, Palmerston, from Shoalhaven, with 5000 feet timber, and sailed on the 10th for Looeceston. The *Wise*, from Sydney, arrived at Melbourne on the 7th. The *Vixen*, schooner, 65 tons, Brown, master, sailed from Melbourne for Sydney on the 7th instant. Passengers—Mr. J. Davies, wife and child, Mr. C. Wild, Carpenter, 12 bales wool, 350 bags salt, 12 bales merchandise, 4 cases merchandise. The *Maidland*, with two hundred and ninety-nine persons from the Pentridge and Parkhurst Prisons, arrived at Melbourne on the 9th instant. The *Phoebe* was to sail for Melbourne for Sydney on the 11th instant.

The *Palmer*, from Sydney, arrived at Adelaide on the 18th October.

John H. Hayes, from Adelaide, had arrived London, and the *America*, from Adelaide, at Swansea, prior to the 1st July.

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

November.	SUN.	MON.	TUE.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.	HIGH WATER
	RISES	SETS	RISES	SETS	RISES	SETS	RISES	MOON
181 WEDNESDAY	5 6	6 5 4	7 7 1	8 1 4	9 9 8	10 10 9	11 11 10	12 12 11
Moon: new, 4 m. past 7, A.M., Nov. 19								

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846.

Show to no master, of no sect am I.'

THE TRANSPORTATION REPORT

UNTIL the day before yesterday, the only copy of the Report we had seen was the one given in the *Herald* of the 6th instant; but we have now before us the complete official copy, with its several prefixes, appendices, and minutes of evidence. We mention this circumstance merely to account for our not having sooner noticed the extraordinary resolution which we proceed to introduce to our readers.

Prefixed to the Report is a "Minute of the Proceedings of the Committee at their First Meeting, held Thursday, 15 October, 1846; present—WILLIAM CHARLES WENTWORTH, Esq., in the chair, WILLIAM BLAND, HENRY DANGAR, HANNIBAL H. MACARTHUR, RICHARD WINTRYER, and JHN F. G. L. FOSTER, Esqrs." In all, just half a dozen. And what was the first proceeding at the first meeting of these six blessed "representatives" (!) of the people? Why, it was "moved by Mr. WENTWORTH, and seconded by Mr. DANGAR,"

That in the opinion of this Committee, it is not expedient to take any evidence at this late period of the session, as to the question in Mr. GLADSTONE's letter now under consideration, whether "a modified and carefully regulated introduction of convict labourers, or a renewal of transportation, will be in accordance with the general sense of the colonists or not, and that it is less necessary on our part to enter upon this branch of the enquiry, as we feel that we possess sufficient knowledge to answer the question, without going into any evidence."

And what did they know? Either that the general sense of the colonists was in favour of Mr. GLADSTONE's proposition, or against it. If the former, how soon was their arrogance rebuked by the petitions laid upon their table! If the latter, how could they dare to fly in the face of the people? an act of violence to which even HER MAJESTY'S Ministers had declared they would on no account resort.

But to return to the Report. After enumerating the conditions noticed in our former article, the Committee indulge in a long train of observations, speculations, and rhapsodies, most of which we have already dealt with.

On the subject of convict assignment, they advance the opinion that was so well expressed at the public meeting by Mr. CHARLES CAMPBELL, namely, "that previous to any assignment, a rigid enquiry should be instituted into the character of the assignees, and their fitness for the discharge of the duties of that charge." But between Mr. CAMPBELL and the Committee there is this difference: he foresees the great practical difficulties with which such an enquiry would be attended; the Committee seem to be amanly unconscious that any difficulties could exist. And who does not perceive, on a moment's reflection, that enquiry of this sort, unless slurred over as to answer no purpose but that of blinding the British public, must necessarily assume an inquisitorial form to which free Britons would not submit? It would be a "rigid enquiry" into private character—into moral and domestic habits. The questions upon which the Board of Inquiries would have to take evidence and pronounce judgment, would include such as the following: "Is he a *hypocrite*? a *temperate* man, or does he sometimes eat drunk? Is he *lewd*, or is he *lewd*?"

THE INDIAN ISLANDS, CHINA, &c.

Our files of Penang and Singapore papers reach to the middle of August.

The English and Dutch were both at war with native princes, and had been victorious after some sharp skirmishing.

We have given, in another column, an account of the chastisement inflicted by Admiral COCHRANE upon the Borneans for their conduct to Mr. BROOKE at Sarawak, and their general disregard of European usages.

At Balil the Dutch had made an attack upon the Rajah of Belliling for reasons set forth in a manifesto, and of which the principal were as follows:—

1st. That he had violated the treaties contracted and signed with his own hand, on 26th November, 1844, and 5th May, 1845, and re-pudged to confirm his previous declaration, that the kingdom of Belliling, the entire government of which remained with him, makes a part of the Netherlands Indies, and that the same is placed under the supreme authority of the Netherlands.

2nd. That the inhabitants of Djembang belonging to Belliling, had rendered themselves guilty by the pilgrimage in January, 1844, of a vessel bearing the Netherlands flag, and belonging to a Netherlands subject, and that the inhabitants disappeared. I then hailed the 8-pieces, and communicated to Captain Miller the course of the *Heroine* when I last saw her; we both agreed to follow her in that course, but we could see nothing of her. Under these circumstances we lay to until daylight, during which time we had doubtless considerably increased in consequence of a strong current in the north-east. It was at this time that the natives of the *Heroine* took me into their boat, and immediately hoisted a light to warn the large of the danger, but it was too late, for that vessel had already struck on a reef. A few minutes later when day broke I discovered the situation of the *Shippe*, and could also see from my masthead the mainmast of the *Heroine*, which was visible about three feet above water. I then directed on the other side a small boat, and the *Heroine* had taken in at Syripon, which was off Port Essington, full of people, mostly among the rocks, with a white cloth hoist up, a signal of distress. I instantly lowered a boat with two men and four oars which I sent to them for assistance; however, finding that they could not come to us I put my vessel about and steered towards them. At about eight o'clock A.M. we had those under tow, and a small boat, with light cables, which had been hoisted, and made a good run up to the 21st, at least to the Gloucester Islands. At about one o'clock A.M. the *Heroine* struck on a low coral reef, which was covered at high water. At the moment I was not more than two cables' length distant from her. 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INQUIRIES.—On Saturday last, an inquisition was commenced in the "Young Princess" public-house, at the corner of Fort and Windmill streets, on the body of a male infant named John White, then lying dead in Fort-street. After Dr. Mallon had proved that he had attended and treated deceased from the 7th to the 13th instant, for an affection of the chest with accompanying fever, and that he attributed its illness to its having been in water. The mother was ordered into custody, and a *post mortem* examination was ordered to be made by Drs. Mallon and Bennett, after which the enquiry was adjourned till yesterday. The evidence adduced was to the following effect:—Mary Morgan, residing at the Ferry Wharf, Windmill street, deposed, that on last Friday week she received the deceased from her husband, when it was vomiting a fluid, which smelled strongly of rum; she saw the mother (now in the Court) at the time witness got the child; the mother did not appear to be very sober; she appeared very much excited, crying "Oh my child will die;" as the clothes of both mother and deceased were wet, the mother got her changed, and then appeared to be quite sober; as soon as deceased saw his mother in the dry clothing, he made an effort to get to her, but witness would not give him up till the mother had got dry clothing for him, which she did almost immediately, and dressed him; the deceased then threw up the white of an egg, but it did not smell; so strong of rum as the fluid previously spoken of; the mother (White) then told witness she had been out of her mind for three weeks, and afterwards said she had been deranged only for a fortnight; she did not say how she and the child got into the water. Richard Morgan, ferryman, and husband of the preceding witness, deposed, that about four o'clock on the afternoon of last Friday week, a man told him there was a woman and a child in the water close by the ferry in Windmill-street; witness ran out and saw the woman (White, now before the Court) with the deceased in her arms; they were both quite wet; the child appeared to be very weak, it threw up a quantity of water; witness took it from White and gave it to his own wife, who put it in warm water and rolled it in a blanket; witness remained in the house with the child for about an hour and a half; the woman White appeared to be rather queer looking, so much so that he at first doubted her being the mother of it; she told witness she was distracted, to which he replied, in his opinion she was distracted with drink; she appeared to have been drinking; the child threw up a liquid smelling very strongly of rum, and on Sunday last while the *post mortem* examination was going on, she said something to the effect that she wished him to say nothing of that circumstance, she herself smelled very strong of rum when the witness took deceased out of her arms; when he took deceased into his own house, the woman White followed, but did not remain many minutes, as the previous witness ordered her to go and get dry clothing for herself and deceased; she went away and returned in about an hour and a half; on her return she wanted to get the deceased, but witness would not let her have him, as she was not then sober; she again went away, and returned almost immediately after with clothing, but as witness was then leaving the house he did not know what then took place? Henry Vale, of Windmill-street, deposed, that he recollects seeing the woman before the Court at the corner of Bott's Wharf, on last Friday week; some boys had previously told him there was a woman flat on her face in the water, he went to the place, and just as he arrived the woman before the Court got up on her feet in the water; at that time she had a child in her arms; she then came out of the water; when he first saw her she was about half under the water; after she got out she sat down with the child on a stone and cried, witness did not speak to her; witness saw the previous witness, Morgan, take the child from her, it vomited a fluid smelling strongly of rum; he did not smell rum on the woman; she appeared to be drunk, but it was not easy to tell whether she was so or not, as her clothes were quite wet, and it was a difficult place to walk on where she was, it being rocky bottom; witness thought she had been sitting close to the water and had fallen in accidentally; it is a very rough and dangerous place; he afterwards saw her going away with her wet clothes, and a good while afterwards some boys pointed her out to him sitting in the paddock; it was low water at the time, and the stones were very slippery; at the place where she was in the water it is very deep at a little distance from the edge; witness did not know the boys who told him of her being in the water, but they were the same who afterwards pointed her out to him while she was sitting in the paddock. Mr. P. W. Mallon, surgeon, deposed, that he had known the mother of deceased for the last two years; she consulted him concerning her own health about three weeks ago; perceiving some mental affection, he asked her if she drank, when she said she did not; in his opinion she was not then quite sane. A few days afterwards her husband called and told him that she was quite deranged; several days after this (being last Friday week) he was called in to see the deceased child; the mother was then apparently silly, and he did not interrogate her about it; her husband said she had been sitting in the position he then saw her for the last twenty-four hours; he did not ask her any question about the deceased till last Friday, when she appeared more collected; he merely asked after the child's state of health, she appeared then to be quite rational, and answered his questions very clearly; the child expired on Saturday last; it was about three years and a half old, and of a very weakly constitution; on a former occasion he had advised the mother to mix a little gin with its food as a stimulant; he did not order her to bathe the deceased; he was quite positive her derangement was not produced by intemperance; he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body in company with Dr. Bennett; there was considerable congestion of the lungs; there was pre-existing disease of the pericardium, also a quantity of water within the pericardium; the mucous coat of the stomach was disengaged, with traces of chronic inflammation, consequently the child must for a length of time have been in a very bad state of health. The immersion made a considerable alteration for the worse in the state of the child's health; in his opinion such an immersion must have caused its death; if it had been a healthy child, such an immersion would have had no bad effects. During his attendance on the deceased he always found the father and mother paying every attention to it; he did not think the mother was conscious of any bad effects from the immersion till two days before he died. The immediate cause of death was the diseased state of the organs of the thorax and abdomen. Mr. G. Bennett, surgeon, recollects seeing the deceased about six months ago; he did not recollect of what it complained; but remembered it was very weakly; he had been at the *post mortem* examination with Mr. Mallon, and corroborated his evidence as to the state of the body, and the cause of death, adding that the cold immersion must have accelerated the inflammation and congestion. The Jury found a verdict of died on the 14th instant, from the effects of an accidental immersion in cold water on the 6th instant. The mother was thereupon discharged from custody.

LIVERPOOL, SALT.—The trade are requested to take notice that the Liverpool salt, ex *Lydia*, now landing at the Flour Company's Wharf, will be sold this day, by Mr. G. A. Lloyd, at eleven o'clock precisely.—Communicated.

Mr. Newton has requested us to direct the attention of the trade to his sales by auction this day, consisting of assorted drapery, woollen cloths, fancy goods, slops, &c. For particulars see this day's *Herald*.—Communicated.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

REVIVAL OF TRANSPORTATION.

these people, I can freely forgive them, but am certainly too modest to ask for another batch; and as to the first man who throws any obstacle against my reformatory system, whether beggar or duke, I should think little of ducking him in the nearest pool. You would empty your gaols and workhouses, and fill your churches and chapels.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS, SEN

Liverpool, November 13.

HANK OF AUSTRALASIA.

(From the *Morning Herald*, June 23.)

The annual general meeting of the proprietors of this Bank took place yesterday afternoon, at the company's offices in Austin Friars, for the purpose of receiving the Twelfth Annual Report of the directors, and to adopt measures for the ensuing year. The meeting was numerously attended, G. H. Forster, Esq., in the chair.

The Chairman opened the business of the day by saying that the duty of his office on this occasion was to lay before the proprietors, on behalf of himself and his fellow-directors, the Twelfth Annual Report of the proceedings of the corporation. A wish having been expressed at a former meeting of proprietors that they should have the Report on entering the room, the directors had adopted that course, and had it printed accordingly. He was sorry to say it had fallen to his lot to be in the chair on an occasion when the Report was not so favourable as he should have wished it to be; but however disagreeable it might be, it must be the duty of some one, and he would at all times be ready to perform his duty, so far as his abilities went, whether it were agreeable or otherwise (hear, hear). When, in spite of all their exertions, the directors had been obliged to reduce the dividend last year, they had then flattered themselves that they would be able to contend against the difficulties by which they were surrounded, without any stoppage of dividend; but the annual account had been received, which rendered it imperative upon them to suspend the dividend for the present. The directors had not come to this conclusion without mature deliberation, and they felt that they were consulting the best interests and safety of the bank, as well as conforming to the provisions of their charter, when they adopted this course. The worthy chairman concluded by observing that he should be most happy to answer any questions as soon as the secretary had read the Report.

[For Report, see *Sydney Morning Herald*, of 4th instant.]

On the conclusion of the Report.

The Chairman said that he thought to draw the attention of the proprietors to those circumstances which were the cause of the development of further losses, not arising out of any new transaction, but had reference merely to those gone by, and having exceeded in amount what the directors estimated when they last met the proprietors, they felt that it would be imprudent to adopt any other course than that which they had decided upon.

In answer to a question from one of the proprietors with reference to the expenses of the directors during the past year,

The Chairman replied that the remuneration taken by the directors the year before was £2800, the amount allowed by the charter; but since it had been reduced to £1200, but a portion of the whole year only having transpired, he was not enabled to say exactly how much had been received, though he could tell them that at the end of the twelve months the expenditure of the direction would not exceed £200. (hear, hear).

The Hon. Proprietor thought that the directors had acted quite right in reducing their expenditure, as the whole body of the proprietors were suffering.

O Farrier, Esq., begged to assure the meeting that if the directors did not feel that unpaid services would be detrimental to the interests of the company they would have given up the whole remuneration.

Mr. Atherton, one of the directors, signified his intention of always receiving the remuneration, as otherwise he would be a loser, for he had to come up a long way out of the country, and he attended the board meetings regularly every week.

After some further discussion,

Mr. Priaulx put the question to the Chairman as to whether he thought, taking everything into consideration, it was to the advantage of the company to carry this bank forward. If their affairs were to get worse and worse every year, would it not be to their interest to dissolve, rather than to go on until there was nothing left to divide amongst them?

The Chairman thought it would by no means be prudent to take such a step, for he felt confident that, after they had overcome the difficulties of by-gone years, they would be able to give a much better dividend than had as yet been divided amongst them.

Mr. Priaulx again said that he thought that circumstances were very unfavourable, and expressed a hope that the directors had well weighed whether it would be advisable to carry on the concern or not.

The Chairman thought that the hon. proprietor would be perfectly satisfied that his fears were ungrounded, if he but knew the actual position of the bank. One point at which the directors looked with some degree of alarm was the extent of their losses, which might arise from the bad debts; they had their hopes that those losses would not be heavy; but until these accounts were actually wound up, it would be impossible to make a proper estimate of them. They had no other means of judging than from the information given to the board by the superintendent of the corporation at Australia, in whom he (the worthy Chairman) placed the utmost confidence, which he believed was similarly entertained towards Mr. Hart by the rest of the directors (hear, hear). The Chairman then read an extract from the report of Mr. Hart, which he had alluded to. It ran as follows:—

Before closing my remarks on the subject of our losses, I would beg most earnestly to assure the court that in the preparation of the laborious and minute estimates by which I have arrived at the conclusions I have submitted to them, I have been actuated by no desire to put a better appearance upon our affairs than is warranted by the state of circumstances. Every bill and every security held by the bank has been carefully considered, and with the exception of the debt due to us by the Bank of Australia, our estimates for New South Wales are, in my opinion, rather overcharged, and certainly represent the full amount of loss that may be apprehended. In the Districts, and the state of public affairs, and the value of property, are in an unsettled position, that it is impossible to speak with any confidence as regards the Launceston branch. All that can be said is, that almost all our heavy balances there are represented by property. If that property ever assumes a value at all proportionate to what it has borne for the last quarter of a century, we need not apprehend any serious diminution in our assets; but if it do not our loss must be considerable. All that has yet developed itself, however, is in my estimate, and beyond that it is impossible to go at present.

He (Mr. Forster) believed that to be a conscientious declaration on the part of Mr. Hart.

After some desultory conversation,

Mr. Wilson asked several questions of the Chairman, which were satisfactorily explained, after which he said that it did not follow that because there were a few clouds lowering about the horizon the ship should be blown up altogether. He really did not think under all circumstances that that was the question at all, but rather he believed it would be to the interest of the company to leave its management to the good sense and wise judgement of the directors, for hitherto they had found them honest and able men, and they should, therefore, trust to them until they found them to be otherwise, because none were so deeply interested, none had a greater stake in the welfare of the bank than the directors. For his own part he would not certainly advise them to run into the destruction of their whole property by winding up. Nothing was so bad as fear, nothing so destructive as panic, a fact which had lately been too plainly exemplified. Let them not take too hasty a step, let them not unadvisedly break up the concern, but let them wait a short time until the present difficulties might be overcome; but when the time came, and the directors found it undesirable to go on further, they would no doubt be very glad to call the company together and propose its dissolution; but until they did so, it would be unwise and imprudent for the proprietors to come to any resolution to that effect.

Sir George Carroll, one of the directors, said, that as he had the honour of being in the chair, he hoped that he might be allowed to say a few words. He entered into an explanation of the position in which the company stood with regard to the Bank of Australia.

the case, which acknowledged the justice of the claim of this company. Several other remarks were made upon the objection raised by the Bank of Australia, which it was stated, had been put forward solely with the intention of prejudicing the jury against this company's case.

A proprietor expressed surprise that so little progress had been made in reducing the enormous amount of bills. He then compared the state of this company with that of the Union Bank, which he said had considerably improved, whilst the Australasian Bank had grown worse. He did not think that the business of this bank in the colony had been properly managed, and he was afraid the directors were being imposed upon by their agents there.

The Chairman said, that if they (this company) obtained the verdict in their favour, which he had no doubt would be the case, they would be enabled to recover a great quantity of property, and soon be placed upon as favourable a footing as any other bank.

Mr. Newson here went over the reports of by-gone years, from which he quoted extracts, and recapitulated the statements made by the directors at various times. He contended, that under existing circumstances there must have been a perfect understanding amongst the directors as to what would be the result of outstanding transaction, and compared the statements of past years with the present Report. He proposed that the directors should call in three or five of the proprietors holding the largest number of shares, to assist them in investigating the accounts, so that they might all be satisfied of the position of the bank. There was another point which he wished to allude to. He desired most heartily to see the differences between this company and the Bank of Australia closed, and he thought it would be far better to compromise the matter with them, than to go on with an expensive and protracted litigation. He wished to see an amalgamation of the two interests, by which he expected much good would result. He thought that the two banks might be thrown into one, on mutually advantageous terms; that it could be managed with much less expense; and that the proprietors would receive a better dividend than they ever would under the present state of things.

Mr. Farrer considered that the observations of the hon. proprietor were very indiscreet, seeing that the question of dispute was now before the Privy Council, and therefore it was very unwise to go further into it. He was supported in this opinion by some of the ablest counsel in the land, and he was surprised, after the suggestions which had been thrown out, that the hon. gentleman should have adverted to that topic again.

Mr. Atherton said that he did not wish any gentleman to leave the room with a wrong impression upon his mind—he did not wish them to be too sanguine, nor, on the other hand, to be too desponding. In his opinion the bank would be better governed in the colony by men who had a stake in its prosperity, rather than by paid agents and persons who had no other interest whatever in its well-being.

After some remarks from the Chairman, in which he spoke of the superintendent, Mr. Hart, in the highest terms of confidence,

Mr. Robinson rose and said, that whether Mr. Hart had, or had not given a false colouring to the statements which he had sent home, he would not enter into the question; but the directors believed him to be a man of integrity and always exercised very nice discretion except in the affair with the Australian Bank, which, if it could be even shown to be contrary to the charter, could not lessen their difficulties. Be that as it might, the money had been advanced, and it must be got back again the best way they could. He did not think if the directors were to invite five of the proprietors to investigate the accounts, that they would gain the slightest additional information to what had already been given; and as for the other suggestions of the hon. proprietor he did not think that such a proposition of amalgamation with the Australian Bank would be likely to improve their affairs much (hear, hear); nor would be accepted by the other bank on any terms likely to be acceptable to the proprietors of this bank (hear, hear). Whatever might be the success of the other party in a court of justice or equity, they could never repudiate the debt, from the advantages of which they had already profited. He hoped that the proprietors of this bank would never allow the Bank of Australia to profit by their money. The present position of the bank did not show much encouragement for its future prosperity, and he agreed entirely with the course the directors had adopted in stopping the dividend, if the profits of the bank did not warrant them in paying it. Mr. Robinson then went into a close explanation of their affairs, by which he showed that the position of the bank this year was better than it was last year. If he could see or discover anything on the part of the directors which looked like deception or concealment, he would have been the first to get up and accuse them of it, though many of them were his personal friends, and for the rest he had heard enough to look upon them with the highest respect. He thought, perhaps, they might have played a little too much confidence in Mr. Hart, but he would advise the proprietors to put their trust in the discretion of the directors, and await the result of another half year before they talked of dissolving the company.

Sir George Carroll said, whatever their losses might have been, those losses arose out of a period anterior to Mr. Hart's administration.

The Report was then moved and seconded, and on being put from the chair, was unanimously adopted.

The three directors who went out by rotation, were re-elected.

A vote of thanks to the directors was proposed by F. Dansey, Esq., and seconded by Mr. S. de Castro; carried unanimously.

J. Wilson, Esq., proposed a vot^e of thanks to Mr. Milliken, the secretary, for his valuable services; H. J. Middleton, Esq., seconded it; and it was carried unanimously.

The meeting then broke up.

DOINGS OF THE FLEET AT BORNEO.
(From the "Singapore Free Press.")

On Wednesday last H.M. War Steamer *Spitfire* returned to Singapore, bringing despatches for the Admiralty, relative to the proceedings of the Fleet against the Sultan of Borneo.

On the 27th of June the fleet left Sarawal and proceeded to Labuan, where they arrived on the 4th of July, and thence to Borneo River. On the 6th, the *Ajalon*, *Iris*, *Hazard*, *Royalist*, *Ringdove*, *Spitfire* and H.C. steamer *Phlegethon*, proceeded up the river and anchored. On the 7th, the *Royalist*, *Spitfire*, and *Phlegethon* went further up the river, near an island on which were two guns, unmanned. On the same day a boat came down from the town, in which was a single Malay, bearing a letter from the Sultan and offering a sum of money exceptionally large; this man was armed with a Kris. It being suspected that the Malay, although alone, compassed some treacherous vengeance on the Admiral or Mr. Brooke, he was detained on board the *Agincourt*. On the 8th, the Admiral resolved to make a demonstration, to convince the Sultan of the power of the English to punish treachery or piracy. His Excellency proceeded on board the *Spitfire* and headed by the *Phlegethon*, the Admiral desired them to proceed to Brunei, the *Phlegethon* being some distance ahead, had no sooner steamed round the acute arm of the river, than heavy fire opened upon her from the guns of the Sultan's battery, which were all directed down the centre of the river. This firing was briskly maintained. A shot struck and passed through the *Phlegethon*'s powder-box, and killed the Captain's cook. A shot from the *Spitfire* hit the *Agincourt* on duty in the *Phlegethon* was also killed, and another seaman of the *Agincourt* wounded so severely in the hand as to need amputation. Six men not belonging to the *Phlegethon* were wounded slightly. The crews of the ships of war, with marines and small arms men, were towed by the *Phlegethon* and *Spitfire*. At 11.5m. P.M., and the *Phlegethon* returned the fire with great despatch from two guns, a number of rockets, &c., until 2h. 30m., when the *Phlegethon* ran alongside the battery. At 2h. 30m. the *Spitfire* anchored off the Sultan's palace at Brunei. The small arm's men were then landed from the boats, under command of Captain Mundy of the *Iris*; they proceeded to the battery, but the Sultan and every soul had fled. The battery was dismantled: the brass guns were sent on board the steamers, the iron ones were spiked. At 3h. 30m. the marines landed and encamped on the heights above the town: not a Malay was visible. At 6 o'clock in the morning, commanded by the *Phlegethon*, were sent on board the *Spitfire*, nothing however could be elicited from them as to the whereabouts of the Sultan. Although the battery and town, not a solitary dead body was found, so that it is probable that the Sultan carried off their dead and wounded. Two expeditions under Captain Mundy subsequently went up the river beyond the town. The first expedition went up July 10th, and returned on the following day: no resistance was encountered; the stockades constructed across the river were destroyed and some brass guns captured. On the 13th, the expedition again went up and returned on the 17th.

M. S. DODDING. About the 14th the steamers were a creek, and learned from some natives that Hajos Sunnum, the Sultan's minister, had escaped to Kussum. On the following day the Pangerean with a party of followers went up to capture the minister, but got beaten; he however captured Hajos Sunnum's captain and two followers. The prisoners confessed their having killed the Budukdeen—the Pangerean converted them to the graves of the Budukdeen and his family, and then released them. On the 2nd of July the fleet left the river for Pulo Anam, where they arrived the same night. On the instant, the *Spirited* with fleet started for the eastward; at noon an order was given by the Admiral for *Spirited* to proceed to Singapore. The fleet continued to sail to the eastward, and intended to enter Malacca Bay, the scene of the last year's operations.

The burden of the attack devolved upon the officers and crew of the H.C. steamer *Phegathon*, assisted by a company from the *Agincourt*. For the duty, the *Phegathon*'s commander and officers are amongst the best qualified, whilst for cool, perseverance, and bravery they are not to be beat. Any officers in Her Majesty's or the Honourable Company's service, who brought up water enabled the *Phegathon* to advance nearer the shore than any vessel of the fleet. We trust that as honour is the highest reward for naval service, the East India Company will confer upon the commander and officers of the *Phegathon* commissions, and grant them the same rank and standing as possessed by the Indian navy. To enable our readers to form some opinion on the glorious service performed by the *Phegathon*, we subjoin a notice of her movements, regretting, at the same time, that the account of the *Malacca* River at midnight, and joined the fleet at daylight, on the following morning; with a party on board the *Phegathon* steamed up the Malacca River, and on the 7th reached the Serice river, where was a Dyak village, whose inhabitants the first time held a steam vessel the Dyaks surrounded, they put on their war dresses, and surrounded from a pole a large piece of white cloth in token of peace. A white flag was then hoisted at the sternmost head of the steamer; a party from the vessel landed, and proceeded to a Dyak house near the building, like all the Dyak houses, was about one hundred and twenty to one hundred and eighty feet long, and thirty-five to forty feet from the ground.

The Admiral landed and proceeded to a pretty spot in the green hill decorated with blue, white, and red flowers, which turned out to be the burial place of a chief of some note. The *Phegathon* returned to a fleet which anchored off the Malacca on the Borneo river on the 4th of June. On Sunday the 5th the *Phegathon* was despatched to the island of Labuan in search of the *Pluto* steamer and the *Dundas* frigate. No vessels were not seen on the 5th. The *Phegathon* went up the Borneo River with the Admiral to reconnoitre, and found that the Malays had deserted their batteries at the Island of Charimion, where the Admiral and Mr. Brooke, accompanied by Captain Ross, landed and spiked the guns. On the following day the *Spirited* joined up the *Royalist*, the *Phegathon* being in advance. On the 8th, the *Phegathon* returned to the fleet and took up about six hundred seamen and marines, in twenty boats. At half-past nine in the morning the *Phegathon* stopped at a battery on rounding a point on the river; a double battery was discovered, manning with Malays dressed in red cloaks. A gun was flying from the battery. When the *Phegathon* arrived within a mile of the batteries, the Malays commenced firing, which was returned from the *Phegathon* with twenty two pounds and the rocket tubes. The *Spirited* and *Royalist* were beyond range of the battery. Shortly after the *Phegathon* went some distance up the river; on rounding another point three batteries opened their fire. By the time the *Phegathon* got abreast of the Sultan's house, the Malays had all deserted, and were seen scampering over the hill. The marines landed and gained possession of the hill battery. Operations having ceased, the fleet proceeded off the mouth of Borneo River, whence the *Phegathon* was despatched to Tampi soon to obtain stores for the fleet. During the operations the *Phegathon* lost two men killed and seven wounded.

We annex a memorandum of the brass guns taken at Labuan:

One	68 Pounder.	Feet 14.6 inch long.
One	42 do.	do. 11.6 do. do.
One	32 do.	do. 9.8 do. do.
Four	18 do.	do. 8.6 do. do.
Two	12 do.	do. 8.4 do. do.
Four	9 do.	do. 7.6 do. do.
Six	6 do.	do. 8 do. do.
One	4 do.	do. 4 do. do.

Or a total of twenty brass guns. Besides the above, iron guns were also taken, varying from eight pounds to six and four pounds.

BIRTH.
At her residence, 261, George-street South, Mrs. Alois Hoch, of a daughter.

THE RE-OPENING OF PRINCE-STREET CHAPEL.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL, Prince-street, will be re-opened for Divine service THIS DAY, the 18th instant, when
The Rev. J. Saunders will preach at 11 o'clock in the morning,
AND
The Rev. J. Beasley at 7 in the evening.
ALSO, ON SUNDAY NEXT,
The Rev. W. Schaford will preach at 11 A.M.,
AND
The Rev. N. Turner at half-past 6 P.M.
A collection will be made after each sermon towards defraying the expense incurred by the enlargement of the building.
The friends of Methodism are earnestly requested to attend on these occasions. 777.

ST. PHILIP'S NEW CHURCH.
On Tuesday Evening, 24th Instant, at seven o'clock, in the Infant School room, Harrington street, a Meeting of the parishioners, and other members of the church of England, will be held to take into consideration the expediency of adopting measures for the erection of a new church in the Parish. The Lord Bishop of the diocese expressed his readiness to preside on the occasion.

WILLIAM COWPER, D.D.

Scots Church, Macquarie-street, Sydney, New South Wales

A meeting of this Congregation, held on the 10th November, 1846, the Rev. Thomas Mowbray in the chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this Congregation, holding that the Presbyterian Church Courts of this colony should be independent of foreign control, in accordance with the fundamental principle of Presbyterian polity.

"Where there is no representation there is no jurisdiction;" and viewing the designation of the "Synod of Australia" in connexion with the Established Church of Scotland, as implying, or as being calculated to convey the idea of dependence on, or subjection to, a foreign authority, and on this and other grounds to be conscientiously objected to by a considerable portion of the Presbyterians in this colony, and consequently preventing that union of the whole Evangelical Presbyterian population so necessary for the formation of a vigorous and active Church, and the propagation of pure and evangelical religion, and having taken into consideration the recent proceedings of the said Synod, and its refusal to agree to an alteration so desirable, approves of the step taken by its representatives, the Rev. Thomas Mowbray and Mr. Thomas Barker, in withdrawing from connexion with that body.

That this Congregation, considering that the non-existence of any dominant sect established by law, and of any enactment interfering with the spiritual affairs of any ecclesiastical body, present favourable opportunity for, and warrant the union and co-operation of all Evangelical Presbyterians; Resolves and Declares its willingness and desire to co-operate with all such Evangelical Presbyterians, and incorporate with any other Congregation or Congregations in the colony adhering to the Westminster Standards, and maintaining the Presbyterian form of worship and discipline, under such name and designation as will clearly define the character and independence of the body or Church to be so formed.

That this Congregation agrees and resolves to appoint, and hereby appoints, the following gentlemen to be a Committee, with power to add to their number—five to form a quorum:—

The Rev. Thomas Mowbray, Minister.
Mr. Thomas Barker
Mr. John Hunter
Mr. J. N. Smith
Mr. John Walker
Mr. John Mackay
Mr. John Brown
Mr. C. Falconer
Mr. R. Cassells

To communicate, with a view to Union and Incorporation, with other Evangelical Congregations, on the basis of the preceding Declarations and Resolutions, and to report to a future meeting, to be called

SALE AT THE STORES OF WOODS AND KERRAN, DUBLIN HOUSE, 455, GEORGE- STREET.	
1000 COCOA NUTS , in prime condition, at 1s. per 100, or 2s. 8d. the dozen Dried bananas, 1s. 8d. the basket; three bushel hemp bags, 20s. 6d. per dozen; castor oil from 1s. to 2s. per dozen; Genuine Florence oil, 2s. per dozen; quarries; best Congreve matches, 5s. per gross; Champion's vinegar, 8s. 6d. per dozen; second quality, 6s. per dozen; Colonial porter 5s. 6d. per dozen, equal to any English; lemon syrup, 1s. per bottle black and green tea, 1s. 4d. per lb. by the chest, something under market price. 7987	
IRONMONGERS AND EXPORT- ERS.	
Now LANDING, ex "LYDIA." London sale by the undersigned, UTTON'S B. Y. SICKLES Crucut and pit saws d saw —crosscut, hand saw, and pit saw bits—ring and in sets irons, notoors irons kettles, saucers pots, glue pots up ovens and three-legged pots od screws ghing machines es, shaving boxes, spoons e brushes, candlesticks fiers and trays ks—rim, chest, and pad tice and drawbacks ches, bolts er thimbles ks and eyes earrings, screws and keys ll tooth combs uring tapes y combs, spades s, single and double percussion o ditto and flint ditto and muskets ahawks, window frames ges, planes, and plane irons s and cutlery e glasses and tumblers	
ROBERT WOOD, Harrington-street.	
SPERM AND BLACK OIL.	
D TUNS SPERM OIL 30 Ditto black ditto For sale by	S. WILKINSON, Jun. Macquarie-place. November 18. 7765
O SHOEMAKERS, SADDLERS, AND OTHERS.	
HE undersigned has on sale— 100 dozen well tanned BASILS, at d. per dozen.	
J. K. HEYDON, Commission Agent. King-street. 7765	
GINGER BEER BOTTLES.	
ARRANTED of the very best kind, in any quantity, at ten shillings (10s.) gross, at Fowler's, Parramatta-street, Cooper's Distillery. 7868	
LANDING EX "LYDIA."	
D TONS COMMON SALT 25 Ditto stove dried ditto 25 Ditto fine dairy ditto 142 Boxes (25 lbs. each) Adamantine candles 200 Barrels fine yellow resin Soda ash in tierces and barrels, 5s per cent. or sale by	
R. W. ROBINSON, King-street West.	
OIL BARRELS.	
QUANTITY of full hooped oil barrels, on sale at	
ELLIOTTS, Charlotte-place.	
FOR SALE,	
UST LANDED—Baltic and Ameri- can Deals, from 16 to 25 feet long, for ce and ship building purposes.	
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George street. November. 7498	
FINE TOBACCOES.	
RESH SUPPLIES, just received, ex Eliza Ann, from the United States—	
NAIL ROD SHINGLE LADY'S FINGER HONEY DEW LADY'S TWIST &c., &c., &c.	
The ordinary TOBACCOES NEGROHEAD AND CAVERNISH, greater variety than any other store in the	
THE "ALDIS" PIPE boxes of ten gross, a few only remaining hand.	
W. H. ALDIS, Tobacco Merchant.	
FRESH TOBACCO.	
ICKED SAMPLES — Ex Eliza Ann.	
W. H. ALDIS, Tobacco Merchant.	
DELICIOUS SUMMER BEVERAGE.	
ORTER'S CELEBRATED EFFERVESCENT POWDERS, for the ediates production of	
Soda Water, 8d. per dozen Gingerbeer, 1s. ditto Lemonade, 1s. ditto Seidlitz, 1s. 6d. ditto.	
Porter begs to intimate that from the cessing demands for the above powders, will keep them in future in packages of dosen each sort. It would therefore facilitate the fulfilment of orders, if those requiring them would give notice to Porter at least one day previous to deliv- ing them.	
Porter's Family Aperient Antibilious Pills, pills for both sexes, and containing no eral substance, 1s. and 2s. per box.	
E. PORTER, Chemist and Druggist, 538, George street, Opposite to Jamison-street.	
FOR SALE.	
LLSOPP'S No. 3, Burton ale, in hogsheads and barrels opp's pale ale, in bottle s's ale and porter in bottle ckenzie's pale sherrries, in hogsheads and barrel-casks s's superior pale and gold sherrries, in taves and bottles, the Archer brand s's superior port, in hogsheads and quar- ter-casks per, assorted, 16 to 28 oz. es, Duchess and Countess ting and other paper, also writing and iting inks s, Goodall's superior boiled navy haw bags, woolpacks, brown sheeting, d twine ithware, 35 crates assorted p iron, 1½ inch to 28 inch s, Kent growth, 1846 adow glass, in boxes and cases, of all ge nt oils, turpentine, white lead, &c.	
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO. George-street.	
THE ONLY YORK HAMS IN SYDNEY.	

COMPRESSED HAY.	
FOR SALE by the Undersigned— A few tons Adelaide compressed hay. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO. 7915	
ON SALE, AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED, 423, George-street, Shot, assorted Jamaica rum Boyell's colonial tobacco First and seconds flour Bran Moleskin trousers.	
747	SAMUEL H. SMYTH.
M OSELLI, Hecks, Clavets, Barsac, Sauterne and Champagne, all of very superior qualities, in 1, 2, and 8 dozen boxes, and baskets	
real Eau de Vie, (vintage of 1822), variegated French bottled	
orts, Sherries, and Madeiras, in 2 and 8 dozen cases, consisting of Martini's, MacKenzie's, Pinot and Williams's Lyne's, Laurie's, &c.	
Port, in cases; Rum, Brandy, &c., in hogs- heads	
Cherry Brandy, Rum Shrub, Anisette, Lemon Syrup, &c., &c., in cases and baskets.	
Bass's and Saunders's Ale and Porter, in 8 and 4 dozen casks.	
At I. O. GLANHAM'S, 65, George-street, Next to Mr. S. Lyons's.	
N.B.—A large stock of preserved Meats, fish, &c., on hand. 7726	
T HE undersigned has now on hand the following goods, which he offers at such prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction to the purchaser, when the quality of the goods is taken into consideration. Good port wine, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases 20s. per doz. Ditto Sherry, ditto from 16s. to 28s. .. Madeira, ditto 18s. .. Ale brandy, ditto 45s. .. Champagne "Vosseux" ditto. 28s. .. Good bottled ale and porter, (colonial) 6s. Alcalvala wine, Roussillon, Claret, Hecks, Barsac, French and German Liqueurs, equally low.	
ALSO : One sample of Negrohead to- bacco, in bond 8d. Ditto ditto, cut of bond 9d. White vinegar 3s. per gall. Fine-apple cheese 3s. 6d. each Lemon syrup, red and black currant jelly, damson and raspberry jam, almond soap, mustard, tomato ketchup, chocolate 1s. per lb. Orks, tinfoil, bottling wax Linen, per cwt., 2ls.	
H. J. YARROW, Wine Merchant, 590, George-street. 2s.—Hunt's port wine, in quarter-casks, at 6s. 6d. per gallon by the cask. Also, on draught of two gallons, sherry and other wines. 7897	
NOTICE.	
TO SETTLERS, STOREKEEPERS, AND PRIVATE FAMILIES.	
T HE undersigned begs to submit for the information of his numerous cus- tomers the following list of superior Teas and general groceries now on hand, which will be sold cheaper than at any other estab- lishment in Sydney. 10 Chests and half chests hysonkin tea ex Anita, Daniel Watson, and Sophia 50 Boxes very superior twankey 50 Chests congou, ex Daniel Watson 60 Ditto souchong, warranted the best black tea ever offered to the public: 100 Tons sugar 40 Tons Liverpool salt 30 Half tierces Barrett's twist, the only lot in Sydney Cape raisins in boxes Turkey raisins in barrels Currants in barrels Together with a large assortment of minor articles too numerous to particularise.	
JOHN STIRLING, 559, George-street.	
N.B.—J. S. has made arrangements for continual supply of fresh butter of the best quality. 7641	
BLACK TEA.	
ON SALE, at the Stores of the underr- signed, good Pouchong Tea, in 20 atty boxes.	
785	JOHN SMITH, Sussex-street;
F IN DIAMOND. No 1.—480 CHESTS	
FINE CONGOU TEA, EX "SIR JOHN BYNG."	
T HE undersigned having purchased the whole of the superior Congou Teas imported in the Sir John Byng, from the cele- brated house of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., of Hongkong, can with confidence re- commend them to the trade as being superior in quality to any other Congou in the market, and averaging each chest 90 lbs. nett of tea.	
ROBERT COVENY, 102, Market-street.	
FINE TEAS,	
NOW LANDING, ex Sir John Byng. A few select samples still on hand.	
BOYD AND CO.	
November 4.	7180
TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS AND OTHERS.	
COLONIAL SALTED BEEF.	
T HE above article, of primest quality, equal to the finest Irish, both as re- gards the meat and cure, may be had in any quantities at the Rooms of the under- signed.	
THOS. S. MORT, Auctioneer and Broker, George-street, Near the Post Office. 8807	
ON SALE,	
T HE cargo of the Richard and William, from Singapore, consisting of Congou tea Coffee White and brown sugar Sugar candy in tubes Ginger preserved Saltspitre Rattans.	
SMITH AND CAMPBELL, Campbell's Wharf, November 17. 7909	
100 HALF Barrels Red Herrings just landed, in prime order.	
50 Cases pickles, mustards, anchovies, sauses, and salad oil, from the well-known house of Hatty and Co., ex George.	
Tea at £2 per chest	
Negrohead tobacco, ex Janthe, at 2s. 6d. per lb.	
Avandish tobacco, 2s. 8d. per lb.	
Liverpool salt, at £2 per ton	
Vanilla sugar, at £25 per ton	
50 Boxes raisins, at 4d. per lb.	
Currants, in cartons, and barrels	
Irish pork, in barrels	
London loaf sugar, at 7d. per lb.	
WILLIAM BARNETT, 388, opposite the Market.	

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.
(From our Correspondent.)

NARELLAN.
The weather for the last two days has been exceedingly oppressive; the hot winds have nearly destroyed the herbage and vegetation generally, and if rain should not soon fall, the cattle in this district will be as bad off for grass and water as during the last winter; rain has

and then, as a short time will, the present difficulties might be overcome; but when the time came, and the directors found it undesirable to go on further, they would no doubt be very glad to call the company together and propose its dissolution; but until they did so, it would be unwise and imprudent for the proprietors to come to any resolution to that effect.

the battery was dismantled : the brass guns were sent on board the steamers, the iron ones were spiked. At 2h. 30m the marines landed and advanced on the heights near the town ; not a Malay was visible. At 3h. 15m two prisoners captured by the *Pique-tor* were sent on board the *Splendid*, nothing however could be elicited from them as to the whereabouts of the Sultan. Although the rockets and guns had done considerable injury to the battery and town, not a solitary dead body was found, and it was probable that the dusky crew carried off their dead and wounded. Two expeditions under Captain Mundy simultaneously went up the river beyond the town. The first expedition went up July 10th, and returned on the following day : no Sultan was encountered ; the stockades constructed up the river were destroyed and six brass guns captured. On the 13th, the expedition again went up and returned on the 17th.

to form a quorum:—
The Rev Thomas Mowbray, Minister.
Mr. Thomas Barker } Elders.
Mr. John Hunter }
Mr. J. N. Smith Mr. R. Ronald
Mr. John Walker Mr. John Gilchrist
Mr. John Mackay Mr. John Struth
Mr. John Brown Mr. Wm. Barker
Mr. C. Falconer Mr. R. Cassels
To communicate, with a view to Union
and [in]cororation, with other Evangelical
Congregations, on the basis of the pre-
ceding Declarations and Resolutions, and
to report to a future meeting, to be called

**THE ONLY YORK HAMS IN
SYDNEY.**

house of **Batty** and **Co.**, ex **George**.
Tation tea at £2 per chest
Leghorn tobacco, ex **Lanc**, at 2s. 6d. per
lb.
avendish tobacco, 2s. 8d. per lb.
liverpool salt, at £4 per ton
manila sugar, at £25 per ton
00 Boxes raisins, at 4d. per lb.
currants, in cartons and barrels
Irish pork, in barrels
ondon loaf sugar, at 7d. per lb.
WILLIAM BARNETT,
617 388, opposite the Market.
DRUGGISTS.

WOLLONGONG first-prize Butter, from the Dairy of Mr. Black, one shilling and four-pence per lb.
SALT BUTTER, One shilling and two pence per lb.
JOHN CALDWELL, Grocer, 200, Pitt-street, November 17. 7851

REAL DERWENT POTATOE, Ex Rebecca.

DIRECT FROM BROWN'S RIVER, The last this Season.

THIRTY Tons only have arrived, and in splendid condition. Lovage of a good potatoe at this particular season of the year must apply immediately, when a few tons will be reserved for private families.

JAMES COOK, Commercial Wharf, November 13. 7849

TO SHIPPERS, &c.

RANKIN'S superior best hams, now on hand, at the stores of the undersigned, with Rankin's port hams, mutton ditto, tongues, &c.

ALSO, Boydell's superior tobacco, at reduced prices.

W. WILMINGTON, Sussex-street.

7850

DERWENT POTATOES.

A FEW of those very excellent Potatoes, ex *Bitterly*, are yet on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

PRIME IRISH PORK.

JUST LANDED,

50 BARRELS Prime Mess Pork, in fine condition. Apply to JOHN SMITH, Sussex-street, November 18. 7851

HORSES FOR SALE.

A STOUT dapple-bay gelding, 5 years old, perfectly sound, and quiet in saddle and harness, a true puller, and equal to a ton off any wharf in town; he is just the horse for a grocer or brewer.

Another well-bred chestnut horse, 4 years old, quite a gentleman's hackney, broken to harness.

Also a brown mare, quiet in saddle and harness, a true puller, and equal to a ton off her foal by Castor, and stabled by the same horse; this is a useful poor man's mare, and will be sold cheap.

Apply to Mr. Henry Ferris, 103, York-street.

Sydney, November 17. 7851

TO BE SOLD,

AND MAY BE SEEN DURING THE WEEK AT ARMSTRONG'S VETERINARY REPOSITORY.

TWO YOUNG ENTIRE HORSES, nearly through-bred, got by Eucalyptus, and six years old. They are the property of M. C. O'CONNELL, Esq., are well-raised sound, free from vice, and quiet to ride—they are in first-rate condition.

7852

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND STANHOPE GIG, in first-rate condition. To be sold at J. ALLAN'S, Coachbuilder, * Drury-street.

7853

GOVERNOR GIPPS ARMS.

TO be sold by Private Contract, all the commodious and excellent Inn on the Parramatta Road, within half a mile of the Homebush Race-course, well known as the "GOVERNOR GIPPS ARMS,"

with about nine acres of ground, and the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

These premises have only been finished within the last two years, and are complete in a most expensive style, having cost the original proprietors £10,000. The reprieves with every convenience and comfort that can possibly be required by the traveller, and their courtesy to the Race-course—the great thoroughfare and immense traffic must ever render the above a most valuable property.

Length of the main building, 98 feet by 33, and contains—

ft. in. ft. in.
Wine Vaults under ground..... 31 0 by 15 3
Two parlours 11 0 by 15 3
One ditto 15 0 by 15 0
Taproom 11 6 by 15 0
Five bedrooms..... 15 0 by 15 0
Passage.

Attached to the main building are—

Wash-house
Kitchen
Cellar
Stable
Laundry.

Six bedrooms.

The length of the attached buildings, 60 feet by 12 feet; height of the walls from the foundation, 40 feet, with an excellent veranda to the building on the Parramatta Road.

THE STABLING

Forms an area 21 feet by 17 feet 4 inches inside, sufficient to contain THIRTY HORSES, with nine boxes for RACE HORSES, affording accommodation superior to any in the colony.

THE YARD

Is very spacious, having a convenient entrance from the road to it and the stables. There is also an EXCELLENT GARDEN.

Of about three acres, containing the choicest fruit trees and vegetables in great variety. It is fenced very accurately, in fact, in the best style.

WATER

Of the purest quality in abundance, at all seasons.

The whole property occupies from eight to nine acres, and the very best clay is to be had for

BRICKMAKING.

Also, with the above, the whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in very good order and first-rate condition.

The rooms are well provided with stoves, grates, and fixtures of every description required for a Hotel. The distance from the Homebush Race Course being only about half a mile, an opportunity is here presented to the purchaser of realising a comfortable independence in a very short time by diligence and attention.

For terms of sale, particulars of title, &c., apply to Mr. Cooper Turner, 655, George-street.

7854

SHARES.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned—Shares in the various Adelaide Mines.

Shares in the Sydney Gas Company.

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

7855

THE undersigned will purchase, for Cash, or make liberal advances upon Wool or other Colonial Produce to be consigned to R. Brooks, of London.

R. TOWNS.

Miller's Point, November 19. 7856

THE undersigned will purchase for Cash, or make liberal advances upon Wool or other Colonial Produce to be consigned to their Agents in London.

THACKER AND CO.

7857

THE undersigned are purchasers of Wool and Tallow, &c., will advance on same.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,

Lower George-street.

7858

THE "SHIPPING GAZETTE." THE undersigned will be a purchaser of wool during the present season, and will continue to make advances on wool and other produce consigned for sale, as usual, to his friends in London, Messrs. Ellice, Kinne, and Co.

WILLIAM C. BOTTS.

Wharf, Darling Harbour. 7859

£1,500.

TO LEND, the sum of one thousand five hundred pounds on city property, at current interest.

Bills and promissory notes discounted as usual to any amount, at a small advance on bank interest.

Bank and other shares purchased and sold.

Tradesmen, and merchants' books written up and balanced to show the net profits of a business.

JAMES W. BARRETT,

Accountant and Money Broker, 308, Pitt-street.

7860

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

IN EQUITY.

BETWEEN WILLIAM CUMMINGS, PLAINTIFF,

AND WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE,

THOMAS ICELY, HENRY GILBERT SMITH, AND EDWARD COX, DEFENDANTS.

THE public are hereby informed that a suit is pending, by the above-named William Cummings, against the said William Henry Mackenzie, and the other defendants above-named, to compel a reconveyance to the above-named William Cummings, of certain farms and premises, mortgaged by him to the said William Henry Mackenzie, and others, situated at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Cook, in the said colony, and at Clear Creek, near Bathurst, in the county of Roxburgh, in the said colony, and at Brumby, in the county of Roxburgh aforesaid, and that all persons will be bound by the decree made in the said suit, and they are therefore cautioned against purchasing the same or any or either of them from the above-named defendants, or any or either of them. Dated this fourteenth day of November, A.D. 1846.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Solicitor for the said William Cummings.

7861

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.

WILLIAM CUMMINGS E. WILLIAM HENRY MACKENZIE AND OTHERS.

In reference to the foregoing notice, and to one appearing in this day's *Herald*, signed William Henry Mackenzie, insinuating that the notice issued by me *falsely* imports that intending purchasers can in any way be affected by the decree in this suit, I think it proper to explain that this suit is one for compelling a reconveyance from the defendant Mackenzie to the plaintiff Cummings of the land referred to, and that, although it is the intention of Mackenzie to sell the lands, under the circumstances he can find any purchaser, yet that any such purchaser will be compelled to recover the property to my client, upon the payment of what (if any thing) shall be found to be due to Mackenzie upon the closing of the account, which are now being taken in the Master's Office; and this is the reason why the public are cautioned by me against making any such purchase.

ROBERT JOHNSON,

Solicitor for the said William Cummings.

7862

NOTICE.

WANTED, a practical Miller, for the country. Reference will be required.

For particulars apply to

THE "SHIPPING GAZETTE."

REQUIRED at the office of this paper three or four copies of the *Shipping Gazette*, and *Sydney General Trade List* for the 25th of July last, for which a sum will be given.

7863

UNEMPLOYED MECHANICS AND LABORERS AT THE BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.

SETTLERS desirous of hiring any of the above, as per list of yesterday, or any other Laborers or Mechanics with families, are informed that no charge will be made either for fees or agreements.

All applications must be postage free.

J. FREDERICK JOHNSON,

Geneva Agency Office, North Castlereagh-street.

7864

WANTED, a partner who can command about £150, in a business in Sydney, where the party will at all times have the management of his money, without address.

Address W. C., Post Office, post-paid.

N. B.—A person accustomed to the grocery or general store would be preferred.

7865

SALES BY AUCTION.

STOVED LIVERPOOL SALT, ROCK SALT.

Now Landing.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at the Flour Company's Warehouse.

THIS DAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

20 TONS (more or less) stoved Li-

verpool Salt.

10 Tons Rock Salt.

Terms at sale. 7866

CHINA GOODS.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON

WILL Sell by auction, at his Rooms,

THIS DAY, 18TH NOVEMBER,

At half-past ten o'clock.

A splendid assortment of the undermentioned China Goods—

Sets of carved cheesem

Ditto plain ditto

Ditto feather ditto, tortoiseshell handles

Painted plates

Decanter stands

Cigar plates

Watch stands

Sandal wood fans.

String and other puzzles.

Terms at sale. 7867

PRINTER'S PAPER.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT,

At 11 o'clock precisely.

20 REAMS PRINTING PAPER,

28 lbs.

Terms at sale. 7868

THIRTY-NINE CASES

OF NEW GOODS,

EX ANN BATES,

FROM LONDON.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD

Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, City Mart,

474, George-street,

ON THURSDAY, THE 19TH INSTANT,

At eleven o'clock precisely.

DOZEN BASKET SALT

10 quarter-casks vinegar

1 hoghead ditto

2 kgs prime tobacco

5 cases

Extraordinary

TO THE

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1846.

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,
Wednesday, 1 P.M.
THE Hamlet, Captain WILSON,
arrived from England, this morning,
bringing London news-
papers to the 18th July.

The RUSSELL Ministry was at
length finally arranged, and a
perfect list will be found among
our extracts.

Sir NICHOLAS TINDAL, Lord
Chief Justice of the Court of
Common Pleas, having died, Sir
THOMAS WILDE had been ap-
pointed to succeed him. Mr.
JERVIS thus became Attorney-
General, and it was understood
Mr. DUNDAS would be the new
Solicitor-General.

The ministry had not made
any definite statement of the
course intended to be pursued,
and its first difficulty appeared
likely to be the vexed question
of the duty on slave-grown sugar.

It does not appear that there
had been any further decline in
the price of Wool.

The conduct of the troops en-
gaged in New Zealand appears
to have met with the approval of
the authorities at the Horse
Guards. Colonels DESPARD and
WYNTARD have been appointed
Companions of the Bath; and
Captains MATSON, 58th Foot,
REED, 99th Foot, DENNY, 58th
Foot, MARLOW, R.E., and WIL-
MOT, R.A., have been promoted
to brevet majorities.

Should any important news
arrive by the *Sir George Seymour*,
we shall publish a second extra
in the evening.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
November 18.—*Hamlet*, barque, 420 tons,
Captain Wilson, from London 10th July. Pass-
enger—Mrs. Wilson, son and servant, Miss
Hill, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Spence, Mr. Parker,
Mr. Bell, Mr. Dawson, and Master Robinson.

November 18.—*Vixen*, schooner, 45 tons,
Captain Brown, from Melbourne the 7th instant.
Passenger—Mr. and Mrs. Davies and
son, Mr. C. Wild.

November 18.—*Heroine*, schooner, 37 tons,
Captain Millie, from Circular Head the 31st ultimo. Passenger—Mr. Kingswell.

November 18.—*Harlequin*, schooner, 63 tons,
Captain Hovenden, from Portland Bay the
3rd instant. Passengers—Mr. Martin.

November 18.—*Velocity*, schooner, 161 tons,
Captain Pockley, from Boyd Town the 12th instant. Passengers—Mr. James Boyd, Mr.
and Master Walpole, and Mr. McClymont.

IMPORTS.
November 18.—*Vixen*, schooner, Captain
Brown, from Circular Head: 12 bales wool,
Boyd and Co.; 350 bags salt, 12 bales 4 cases
merchandise, Order.

The following are the principal items in the
manifest of the *Hamlet*: 6 hogsheads brandy, 3
hogsheads 340 cases gin, 2 hogsheads whiskey,
16 kegs tobacco, 50 casks bottled beer, 71
hogsheads ale, 36 casks rum, 20 tons salt, 7
carteols currants, 40 boxes raisins, 20 hogs-
heads beer. The remainder of the cargo con-
sists chiefly of soft goods.

The following vessels had arrived previous
to the sailing of the *Hamlet*:—The *Ratcliffe*,
Tropic, *Ambia*, *Jane Goudie*, *Everetta*, *Angela*,
and the *Equestrian*.

"SEAMORE." STEAMER.—We observe that
the action of Boyd v. the Royal Exchange In-
surance Company, was tried on the 6th and 7th
July, and a verdict given for the defendants.
A new trial has been applied for, chiefly on the
ground of the verdict being against evidence.

The *Orwell* for Port Nicholson with sheep
and cattle, and the *Highlander* and *Flying
Dutchman*, whalers, left the same day as the
Velocity.

The *Sir George Seymour* from London, the
4th August, and an American whaler, entered
the Harbour this morning, but owing to the
light winds and strong tide, our reporter had
not arrived prior to our going to press.

THE RUSSELL MINISTRY.

The following is a complete list of all
the Ministerial appointments:—

The Cabinet consists of eight Peers
and eight Members of the House of Com-
mons, viz.:—
Premier, and First Lord of the Treasury
—Lord John Russell
President of the Council—Marquis of
Lansdowne
Lord Chancellor—Lord Cottenham
Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Minto
Secretary of State for the Home Depart-
ment—Sir George Grey
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—
Viscount Palmerston
Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs—
Earl Grey
Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. Charles Wood
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—
Lord Campbell
Paymaster-Master General—Mr. Macau-
lay
Chief Commissioner of Woods and Fo-
rests—Lord Morpeth
Postmaster-General—Marquis of Clanri-
arde
President of the Board of Trade—Earl of
Clarendon
President of the Board of Control—Sir
John Hobhouse
Chief Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Labou-
chere
First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of
Auckland.

The following are members of the Go-
vernment, but without seats in the Cab-
inet:—
Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—Earl of Bes-
borough
Commander-in-Chief—Duke of Wellington
Master-General of the Ordnance—Mar-
quis of Anglesey
Master of the Mint—Right Hon. R. L.
Sheil
Secretary of the Admiralty—H. G. Ward,
Esq.
Vice-President of the Board of Trade—
Mr. Milner Gibson
Judge Advocate—Mr. Charles Buller
Lords of the Admiralty—Admiral D.
Dundas, Captain Hon. F. Berkeley,
Hon. W. Cowper
Joint Secretaries of the Treasury—Mr. J.
Parker, and Mr. H. Tuffnell
Secretaries of the Board of Control—
Right Hon. G. S. Byng, Mr. Thomas
Wyse
Secretary at War—Right Hon. F.
Maule.

Under-Secretaries of State:—Foreign
Affairs—Hon. E. J. Stanley, Home—
Sir William Somerville, Colonies—Mr.
B. Hawes
Under-Secretary for Ireland—Mr. Reding-
ton
Board of Ordnance—Clerk—Hon.
Colonel Anson, Surveyor—Colonel C.
Fox, Secretary—Lord Clarence Paget
Attorney-General—Mr. J. Jervis
Solicitor-General—
Lord Advocate of Scotland—Mr. Ruther-
ford
Solicitor-General for Scotland—Mr.
Maitland

In the household the following appoint-
ments are announced:—
Master of the Horse—The Duke of Nor-
folk
Lord Chamberlain—Earl Spencer
Lord High Steward—Earl Fortescue
Mistress of the Robes—Duchess of
Somerset.

THE WHIG MINISTRY OF 1841.

In order to show at one view the per-
sonal changes that have taken place in
the arrangements of office, we subjoin a

list of the last Whig Ministry of 1841:

First Lord of the Treasury—Lord Mel-
bourne
Chancellor—Lord Cottenham
President of the Council—Marquis of
Lansdowne

Lord Privy Seal—Earl of Clarendon
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—
Sir George Grey

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Mr. F.
Baring

Home Secretary—Marquis of Normanby.
Foreign Secretary—Lord Palmerston

Colonial Secretary—Lord John Russell
Secretary at War—Mr. T. B. Mauley.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Earl of Minto.

President of the Board of Trade—Mr. H.
Labouchere.

President of the Board of Control—Sir J.
C. Hobhouse.

Paymaster of the Forces—Mr. E. J.
Stanley, (not in the Cabinet.)

Commissioner of Woods and Forests—
Lord Duncannon (now Lord Bes-
borough).

Irish Secretary—Lord Morpeth.

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

MONDAY, JULY 13.

MINISTERIAL RE-ELECTIONS.

The following members, who had vacated
their seats by the acceptance of office
under the new Administration, were intro-
duced, and retook the oaths and their
seats on their re-election:—

Lord J. Russell (First Lord of the Treas-
ury)

Lord Palmerston (Foreign Secretary).

Sir G. Grey (Home Secretary).

Sir C. Wood (Chancellor of the Exche-
quer).

Sir J. C. Hobhouse (President of the Board
of Control).

Mr. Labouchere (Secretary for Ireland).
Colonel Fox (Surveyor of the Ordnance).

Captain F. H. Berkeley (a Lord of the
Admiralty).

Admiral D. Dundas (a Lord of the Ad-
miralty).

Lord M. Hill (Controller of the House-
hold).

Mr. J. Jervis (Attorney-General).

THE ACCESSION TO THE NEW MINISTRY.

(From the Court Circular of Tuesday,
July 7.)

The Queen held a Court and Privy Coun-
cil yesterday, at Buckingham Palace.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of her
Majesty.

The Earl of Aberdeen had an audience of
the Queen, and resigned his seals of office
as one of her Majesty's principal
Secretaries of State.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of
her Majesty.

Lord Lyndhurst (who came attended
by Mr. Ferry, his Lordship's principal
Secretary) delivered the Great Seal to
the Queen.

The Earl of Haddington had an audi-
ence of the Queen, and resigned the Privy
Seal.

Sir James Graham had an audience of
her Majesty, and resigned his seals of
office as one of the principal Secretaries
of State.

The Earl of Liverpool had an audience of
her Majesty.

Lord Lyndhurst (who came attended
by Mr. Ferry, his Lordship's principal
Secretary) delivered the Great Seal to
the Queen.

The Earl of Derby had an audience of
the Queen, and resigned the Privy
Seal.

Sir James Graham had an audience of
her Majesty, and resigned his seals of
office as one of the principal Secretaries
of State.

The Right Hon. William Ewart Glad-
stone had an audience of the Queen, and
resigned his seals of office as one of her
Majesty's principal Secretaries of State.

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn had an
audience of her Majesty, and resigned his
seals of office as Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer.

Lord Granville Somerset had an
audience of the Queen, and resigned his seal
of office as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

After the departure of Sir R. Peel, the
Earls of Aberdeen and Haddington, Lord
G. Somersett, Lord Lyndhurst, Sir J.
Graham, and Messrs. Goulburn and Glad-
stone, the new Ministers assembled at the
Palace.

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn had an
audience of her Majesty, and resigned his
seals of office as Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer.

Lord John Russell had an audience of
the Queen.

Lord Cottenham had an audience of her
Majesty, and kissed hands on being ap-
pointed Lord Chancellor.

Lord Campbell had an audience, and
had the honour to kiss hands on being
appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of
Lancaster.

The Marquis of Lansdowne had an
audience of the Queen, and kissed hands on
being appointed Lord President of the
Council.

The Queen held a Privy Council. It
was attended by His Royal Highness
Prince Albert, the Marquis of Lansdowne,
Lord Cottenham, Earl of Minto, Lord
John Russell, Earl Grey, Viscount Pal-
merston, Sir George Grey, Lord Camp-
bell, Earl of Auckland, Earl of Bes-
borough, Lord Morpeth, Marquis of
Anglesey, Sir John Hobhouse, Marquis of
Clarendon, the Right Hon. T. B.
Macaulay, the Earl of Clarendon, and the
Right Hon. Fox Mauley.

Lord Cottenham was sworn into office
as Lord Chancellor, and received from the
Queen the Great Seal.

The Marquis of Lansdowne was de-
clared by the Queen in Council Lord
President of the Council.

The Earl of Minto was sworn into
office as Lord Privy Seal, and received his
seal of office from the Queen.

Her Majesty in Council was pleased to
declare the Right Hon. John William
Palmerston, Lieutenant-General and
General Governor of that part of the
United Kingdom called Ireland.

The Queen having been pleased to
appoint the Right Hon. Henry, Earl
Grey, the Right Hon. Henry Viscount
Palmerston, and the Right Hon. Sir
George Grey, Bart., to be Her Majesty's
Principal Secretaries of State, they were
by command of the Queen, sworn into
office.

Lord Campbell was sworn into office
as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-
cashire.

The Queen in Council was pleased to
appoint the Right Hon. George, Earl of
Clarendon, to be President of the Com-
mittee of Council appointed for the con-
sideration of all matters relating to trade
and foreign plantations.

The Most Noble Francis, Duke of Bed-
ford, and Mr. Charles Wood, were, by
command of the Queen, sworn of her
Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council, and
took their respective places at the Board.

The Right Hon. Charles Wood received
from the Queen his seal of office as Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, and had the ho-
nour to kiss hands.

The Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., kissed
hands on being appointed Master-General
of the Ordnance.

The Hon. William Bathurst was the
Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

After the Council, Sidi Ahmed, Envoy
Extraordinary from the Pasha of Tunis,
was presented to the Queen at an audience
by Viscount Palmerston, her Majesty's
Principal Secretary of State for Foreign
Affairs.

Her Majesty gave audience to Lord
John Russell.

Mr. Danvers, Clerk of the Council and
Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster, was
in attendance at the Court on Lord
Campbell.

On the Lord Chancellor (Cottenham)
leaving her Majesty's presence, the purse
containing the Great Seal, was carried
before him by Mr. Haines, who held the
same official situation under his Lordship
when in office before.

The Court was attended by the Lord
Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master
of the Horse, the Groom of the Stole to
Prince Albert, the Vice-Chamberlain, the
Captain of the Yeoman Guard, the Treas-
urer of the Household, the Controller of the
Household, Viscount Hawarden, Lord
in Waiting, and Mr. R. Ormsby Gore,
Groom in Waiting.

WHITEHALL, JULY 7.—The Queen has
been pleased to direct letters patent to be
passed under the Great Seal of the United
Kingdom, constituting and appointing the
Right Honorable George Earl of Auck-
land, G.C.B.; Vice-Admiral Sir William
Parker, G.C.B.; Rear Admiral James
Whitley Deane Dundas; Maurice Frede-
rick Fitz Hardinge Berkley, Esq., Captain
of the Royal Navy; Lord John Hay,
C.B., Captain in the Royal Navy; and
the Hon. William Francis Cowper, her
Majesty's Commissioners for executing
the office of High Admiral of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,
and the dominions, islands, and territories
thereto belonging.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE SIR
N. CONYNGHAM TINDAL.

(From the Morning Chronicle, July 8.)

It is with feelings of deep regret that we
announce the death of this amiable and
much respected judge. The melancholy
event took place on Monday evening, at
half-past seven o'clock, at the temporary
residence of the family, near Folkestone,
Kent, unexpectedly, though not suddenly,
as first reported. The learned Judge
was in the enjoyment of his usual excel-
lent health up to about a fortnight since,
when he complained of excessive weak-
ness, being at the particular moment en-

gaged in hearing the Irish appeal case of *Sheehy v. Lord Muskerry*, then being argued in the House of Lords, before the Lord Chancellor, Law Lords, and Judges. On being removed to his residence, in Bedford-square, he was seized with paralysis in the legs, but this attack was unaccompanied by any dangerous symptom. By the advice of his medical attendants he removed a few days since, in company with his son, Captain Tindal, R.N., to Folkestone, Kent, for the benefit of sea bathing, which, it would appear, however, accelerated his death, as constipation of the bowels, with bodily weakness, immediately followed, but not to an alarming extent until Sunday forenoon, when he began to sink rapidly. Information was forthwith forwarded to his son-in-law and daughter, who immediately left town for the bedside of their much-revered relative, who breathed his last on the following evening, as already mentioned, in the presence of Drs. Pennington and Wilson (who left town specially on Sunday evening), Mr. and Mrs. Bosanquet, Captain and Mrs. Tindal, Mr. Tindal, jun., and other members of his family.

Information of the learned Judge's decease reached the various law offices on Tuesday morning; and it is almost unnecessary to say the melancholy event was deeply deplored by all parties, as there were none could fail to admire the strict impartiality which he ever displayed in the discharge of his duties.

The mortal remains of the deceased were removed yesterday from Folkestone to the family residence in Bedford-square, from which they will be removed in a few days to their last resting place.

The Tindal family are of very ancient extraction, and settled in Essex at the commencement of the last century. The deceased judge was born at the family seat near Chelmsford, in 1776, being the son of Robert Tindal, Esq. After receiving a preparatory education, he proceeded to Cambridge, in 1796, entering Trinity College. He took the degree of A.B. in 1799, and that of A.M. in 1802. In the course of the previous year (1801) he obtained a fellowship, which he retained till marriage, in 1805, with Miss Symonds, daughter of the late Thomas Symonds, Esq., a captain in the royal navy. This man died about 22 years back, since which time the deceased judge has remained a widower. He leaves three children behind him, viz., two sons (one a captain in the navy, and the other a member of the bar,) and one daughter, who is married to Mr. Bosanquet, son of the late judge of that name.

In 1809, Mr. Tindal was called to the bar, by the Society of Lincoln's Inn, joining at the same time the northern circuit. His practice was chiefly confined to the Court of Queen's Bench. He continued with considerable success up to 1826, when he was appointed Solicitor-General, with a knighthood.

In 1829, Sir W. D. Best, subsequently Lord Weymouth, retired from the office of Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, owing to illness, and the same not having been accepted by Sir J. Scarlett, the Attorney-General, afterwards Lord Chief Baron, with the title of Baron Abinger, it was conferred on Sir Nicholas Conyngham Tindal, who continued up to the day of his death to occupy the seat, with, to use the general expression, credit to himself and advantage to the public. We should have added, that, on being raised to the bench, he was made a Privy Councillor, agreeably to usage.

With regard to politics, it would be impossible to identify the deceased Judge with any of the classes of the present day. He first entered Parliament for the borough of Wigton, in 1824, then professing what were termed Conservative principles. At the general election in 1832 he was returned for Harwich, and in 1837 for the University of Cambridge, which he represented till his elevation to the Bench. He supported the ministers of the day in all the principal measures by them introduced, including, we believe, that for the emancipation of the Roman Catholics.

The judicial career of the deceased was remarkable alike for independence and strict impartiality. He was the presiding Judge at the trials of the Newport rioters, Frost, Williams, and Jones, and many others too numerous now for recountal. We may allude to an observation which he made on the occasion of the trial of some Chartists in 1843, for riots. A person connected with that body forwarded a message to the bench, stating that he was refused admission into the Court because he was a Chartist, although he was employed by the solicitor for the defence. The learned Judge instantly rejoined, "Let the man be identified: we know nothing of politics here. Indeed, for my part, I don't

know what a Chartist is." In trying cases at nisi prius, particularly civil actions, he displayed all required attention, and in many cases expressed his dissatisfaction at unnecessary litigation or vexatious defences.

Although it must be admitted that some of our departed judges have not strictly speaking, left unblemished characters for mercy behind them, no one in such respect can cast even the slightest aspersion on the career of Chief Justice Tindal, as he was merciful, lenient and patient, and, to use the words of Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., when moving for a committee to inquire into the conduct of another functionary, "a more impartial or a more suitable judge could not be desired."

When presiding at the trial of a prisoner, particularly for a capital offence, he was ever sure to elucidate circumstances tending to his or her benefit, taking care at the same time that the guilty should not escape merited punishment. In passing the extreme sentence of the law, Chief Justice Tindal's feelings on many occasions so overcame him as actually to take away the power of speech; we may instance the cases of Frost, Williams, and Jones, Francis Benjamin Courvoisier, Francis (who fired at Her Majesty), &c.

It is generally understood that the deceased refused from more than one ministry a seat in the Upper House, and that he on all occasions expressed his determination to continue a Commoner. To return to his connexion with the University of Cambridge; in 1834 he received the degree of D.C.L., at the installation of the Marquis of Camden as Chancellor.

For the last few years the learned Judge, though in the possession of a mansion in Bedford-square, generally resided at his suburban residence, Hampstead Heath, one of the most picturesque in the county of Middlesex.

Had the melancholy event occurred a day or two sooner, Sir F. Theanger would have had the appointment under Sir Robert Peel's administration. Now Sir Thomas Wild obtains the distinguished post.

UNITED STATES.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIDGE."

Liverpool, Monday, July 6.

The packet-ship *Cambridge*, Captain Barstow, arrived in the Mersey this morning, with intelligence from New York of the 17th ultimo inclusive.

The presentation of the Oregon treaty to the Senate had been delayed, in consequence of the resignation, by Mr. Allen, of the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Allen, it appears, desired to discuss the original communication of the President upon the subject, with open doors. An unsuccessful attempt had been made in the lower branch of Congress to excite public feeling against the terms of the compromise.

The New Tariff Bill had at length come before Congress for discussion, backed by a message from the President, urging the necessity of revising the commercial system of the Union, in order to meet the increased expenditure resulting from the Mexican war. The President also recommended an additional issue of Treasury notes.

We have no further accounts from the seat of hostilities.

Exchange on London, 108 to 108½,

From the Correspondence of the New York Sun.

Washington, June 16.

The Treaty was not sent into the Senate yesterday, owing to the resignation of the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The vacancy will be supplied by an election to-day, when this document will be transmitted. It will be necessary to refer it to that committee for their reasons for recommending its adoption, which will be embodied in a formal report.

Mr. Walker, having recovered from his illness, will lay his communication before the Senate to-day on the tariff and the finances. It will recommend an increase of duty on tea and coffee, and other articles, from 20 to 30 per cent., which he estimates will afford an increase of three or four millions of dollars in the revenue. An issue of 12,000,000 dollars in Treasury notes will also be recommended in preference to a loan.

SENATE.

A Message from the President was sent in this morning, with Secretary Walker's report on the finances and the tariff. The President states, that the increase of revenue rendered necessary by the war with Mexico can be met by reducing the tariff to a revenue standard, imposing duties on free articles, and modifying the duties on others. Additional authority is asked for the issue of Treasury notes.

The Secretary's report was also read. He estimates the deficiency in the revenue for the next fiscal year at 19,620,000 dollars, but anticipates receipts from various sources, which will reduce this to 15,000,000 dollars, leaving 4,000,000 dollars deficit.

This deficit will also be reduced if the tariff is modified according to the provisions of the House Bill introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means. The entire receipts, with this modification, are estimated at 30,000,000 dollars, but leaving still the deficiency mentioned of 15,000,000 dollars.

The warehouse system proposed, it is estimated, will further reduce this amount, and the graduation of the sales of public lands half a mile more, leaving still over 12,000,000 dollars deficit.

To meet this the Secretary recommends a resort to loans, or issue of Treasury notes, or both, as circumstances may render it most desirable, and at the earliest dates, and at such rates of interest as may be agreed upon.

The message and report were referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed. An Executive message was also received, which was understood to be concerning the treaty. The southern mail did not connect at Washington to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McDowell, of Ohio, moved a suspension of the rules, in order to introduce a resolution, embodying a protest against the treaty in progress for the settlement of the Oregon question.

The resolution and preamble assume that this is a question proper for the action of the whole legislative power; for the attempt secretly to adjust the matter, while the people and their representatives are ignorant of the terms, would be doing injustice to the rights of the people, and "consummated" no obligatory force upon them, therefore,

Resolved, that in the opinion of the House, it is the duty of the Senate to postpone further consideration and action upon the same, and submit it to the people for their action and consideration."

The remaining resolutions censure the President and Senate for executive and senatorial supremacy, and for secret conclave, by which to hide their proceedings from the public under the midnight veil.

On his motion to send the rules, the yeas were 35 : nays, 156. So the motion was lost.

The House then went into Committee, and proceeded with the Indian Appropriation Bill.

SINKING OF A SHIP IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Sunday morning the barque *Everette*, from Sydney, which was hauled into the London Docks the preceding night, sank in the great basin alongside the north quay, and opposite No. 3 warehouse. This very serious disaster occasioned great alarm in the dock, and also in the surrounding district. It appears that some of the Custom-house officers in the other vessels saw the *Everette* settled down, and they raised an alarm.

The only persons on board were two apprentices and a revenue officer, and they had scarcely reached the quay in their night-clothes when the ship went down. Information of the occurrence having been forwarded to the dock master and Mr. Chandler, the superintendent of the establishment, they immediately engaged upwards of 100 labourers, and in a few minutes afterwards they were busily engaged, some in getting out the cargo, principally bales of wool, and others in pumping the water out. The labourers continued to work with great alacrity until eight o'clock last night, when they were relieved by another set, who were taken on for the night. A great portion of the wool was got out in a damaged state. Although the pumps never ceased working for an instant, there was no apparent diminution of the leak up to ten o'clock last night. About three hours previously, an expert diver named Jones, went down to examine the ship's bottom, and found a large hole on the larboard side forwards, on the garbet streak, close to the keelson. It appears that when the ship was coming up the pool on Saturday afternoon, she was run foul of by a collier near the Surry Canal Dock entrance, and was obliged to bring up and let go her anchor. There is no doubt she set upon one of the flukes of her anchor, which caused the mischief, but when the mates and crew of the vessel left her safely moored in the dock, there was no appearance of her having sprung a leak, nor was it suspected that she had shipped any water. The *Everette* has brought home a most valuable cargo of wool and oil, from Sydney, estimated to be worth £25,000.—*Times*.

July 14.

THE WOOL MARKETS.

(From the *Mark Lane Express*, July 13.)

CITY, MONDAY, JULY 8.—The imports of wool into London last week were 8,053 bales, of which 6,453 were from Sydney, 808 from Germany, 494 from Turkey, 124 from the Cape of Good Hope, 150 from Russia, 16 from Africa, and the rest from Italy.

The public sales are still in progress, and the wool offered meets generally with buyers at the rates below given.

On Monday Messrs. J. T. Simes and Co. put up 1,732 bales of Van Diemen's Land, which realised 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 5d. for hand-washed, greasy being sold at 8d., and lambs' at 1s. 5d. to 2s. per lb.; 320 bales of Cape brought 1s. to 1s. 3d. for clean sheep's, 6d. for greasy, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d. for lambs; 3 bales South Australian went at 1s. to 1s. 1d., and 6 bales Australian at 1s. 3d. per lb.

Mr. H. P. Hughes, on Tuesday, offered 1,342 bales. There were 512 bales Australian sold at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 7d. for scoured.

Hogget's realized 1s. 9d.; 268 bales Van Diemen's Land brought 1s. to 1s. 5d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d. for lambs'; 357 bales Port Phillip were sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. for lambs'; 77 bales South Australian went at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 2d. for lambs'; 109 bales Cape were sold at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, 5d. to 6d. for greasy, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. for lambs'. Some Odessa and German was withdrawn.

On Wednesday, Messrs. Southey and Son put up 1,598 bales: 907 bales were Van Diemen's Land, and realized 10d. to 1s. 3d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 9d. for lambs'; 238 bales Port Phillip brought 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. for sheep's, and 6d. for greasy; 148 bales Australian 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. for clean sheep's, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for scoured; 305 bales South Australian went at 1s. 4d. to 1s. 2d. for clean sheep's, 5d. to 6d. for greasy, and 1s. 0d. to 1s. 1d. for lambs'.

Messrs. C. and J. Jacob offered 369 bales: of which 240 bales were Australian at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. for clean sheep's, 7d. for greasy, and 1s. 4d. for lambs'; 73 bales Van Diemen's Land went at 7d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; 37 bales Port Phillip at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. for super. clothing, 1s. 5d. for combing, and 8d. for greasy; and 19 bales South Australian sheep's at 1s. 1d. for clean, and 7d. for greasy.

On Thursday, Messrs. Marsh and Edensor put up 1,537 bales: of which 489 bales were Australian, and realized 1s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. for clean sheep's, and 2s. 2d. for lambs'; 73 bales Van Diemen's Land went at 7d. to 1s. 1d. per lb.; 37 bales Port Phillip at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10d. for super. clothing, 1s. 5d. for combing, and 8d. for greasy; and 19 bales Cape were sold at 8d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, and 8d. to 1s. 4d. for lambs'.

On Friday, Messrs. Simes and Co. put up 1,627 bales. There were 45 bales Van Diemen's Land sold at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 5d. per lb. for clean sheep's; 766 bales Australian, at 1s. 1d. to 1s. 10d. for lambs'; 830 bales Port Phillip 1s. 2d. to 1s. 7d. for clean sheep's, 7d. to 9d. for greasy, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d. for lambs'; 217 bales Cape were sold at 8d. to 1s. 4d. for clean sheep's, and 8d. to 1s. 4d. for lambs'.

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On Saturday, there were 1,177 bales put up by Messrs. Southey and Son; 533 bales were Australian (part of which was withdrawn), and sold at 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d. per lb. for clean sheep's, and at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. for lambs'; 419 bales Van Diemen's Land realized 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d. for washed sheep's (scoured, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.), and lambs' 1s. 1d. to 1s. 9d.; 70 bales Port Phillip, realized 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for sheep's, and 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. for lambs'. South Australian realized 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1d. for sheep's, and 1s. 2d. for lambs'; 105 bales Cape went at 9d. to 1s. 2d. for sheep's, and greasy at 6d.

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We are advised from the Bradford market that the condition of that market has, within the past ten days, evidenced a somewhat improved aspect. Wool is more freely offered, at reduced rates; but as staplers expect a further decline, they limit their operations as much as possible.

Yarns are rather more enquired for; and, as stocks are now much lightened, and production still contracted, it is expected a manifest improvement will soon be realised. Piece goods continue in only moderate demand, with the exception of Orleans cloths, which are in very fair request; but an improved demand for the principal staples is confidently expected in all next month.

Accounts from Kirchheim, of June 24th, state that the quantity of wool at the market was 12,000 cwt., including

one of the most celebrated flocks. Prices were six to twenty per cent. lower than last year.

At Perth, on the 14th June, the wool market was flat, owing to the bad accounts from Germany and England. The great buyers did not operate. The home demand of Hungary was not sufficient to prevent prices declining. Fine single-clip wool was 8 to 10 florins below the range of last year.

From Königsberg, under date of the 29th ult., we learn that the wool offered was well got up, and that the clip was good. Fair sales were made.

At Hildesheim, on the 30th ult., about 3600 cwt. were on sale.

In the Copenhagen market, on the 30th ult., there were 289,000 lbs. of wool on offer; and Merino sorts realised 68 to 73 sch. per lb.

LEADS, JULY 10.—We have to notice a partial improvement in this branch of trade since our last report. A fair extent of business has been transacted, and late quotations generally supported. We hear that prices which are being obtained at the London sales now pending are full higher than those recently paid at Liverpool; for the better class of wools especially the biddings were brisk.

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

We have at length received the Mexican accounts of the late collision with the American forces on the Rio Grande, and it is satisfactory to find that no attempt has been made to disguise from the people of Mexico the fact that they have sustained a severe defeat, and that their armies are wholly unable to carry on the war without any hope of success. The blockade of Tampico, Vera Cruz, and the other Atlantic ports, appears to have been conducted with due consideration to neutral interests by the American Commodore Conner, and to be supported by a sufficient force. That officer had under his command the *Cumberland*, *Raritan*, *Potowmack*, *John Adams*, *Somers*, *St. Mary's*, and *Princeton*. It remains, however, to be seen whether he will venture to attack St. Juan d'Ulloa, which is at all times an operation of great difficulty and danger, from the sudden northern gales which expose a squadron to destruction on the reefs that project the fortifications to the seaward. St. Juan d'Ulloa, moreover, now mounts 200 guns in the castle, and 50 in the two forts and walls of the city commanding the anchorage. All these guns are new and of heavy calibre, with a number of 6-inch and 10-inch Paixham guns. There are said to be 2,000 men in the fortress, and about the same number in the town. Under these circumstances we doubt whether the American Commodore will risk an attack on the strongest place on the Mexican coast.

For the protection of British interests in the Gulf of Mexico the *Hydrographer* frigate and the *Albion* have been ordered down from Bermuda. Commodore Pring will probably be able to increase the squadron from Jamaica, where he hoists his broad pennant on the *Imanum*; and the *Albion* has been sent out, we believe, from this country. In the Pacific, the British and American squadrons were both at Mazatlan; but no news has yet arrived of any operations on the western coast.

We trust, however, that without any further effusion of blood, and without a prolongation of those risks which are inseparable from active hostilities, we may look forward to the termination of this deplorable strife. It cannot be doubted that the extreme repugnance of the Mexican Government to come to terms with the United States upon the subject of the boundary of Texas, and the pertinacity with which the delicate questions have been kept open until they have led to positive hostilities, are attributable in great part to a vague expectation that the differences between England and the United States would eventually secure to Mexico a powerful diversion, if not a powerful ally. The intelligence of the settlement of the Oregon question, and the happy removal of the last of those subjects of discussion which have so long endangered the amicable relations of the American and English Governments, will, therefore, probably produce as much effect upon the present heads of the Mexican republic as the news of another victory gained by the Yankee rifles on the banks of the Rio Grande. We sincerely trust that the influence of the pacific termination of our own controversy will be felt in the speedy restoration of peace between Mexico and the United States; and at this time the mediation of British agents has been offered with peculiar propriety, to complete between other states the triumph of that policy which has been so successfully maintained by our own Government.—*Times*.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

(From the *Liverpool Times*, July 1.)

The *Princess Royal*, steam packet, from Glasgow, has this morning brought intelligence of the almost total destruction of St. John's, Newfoundland, by an awful conflagration, which broke out on the morning of the 9th June instant.

The fire broke out at half-past nine o'clock in the workshop of Mr. Hamlin, cabinetmaker, Shuttleworth-street, and in a short time spread in all directions with frightful rapidity. It soon embraced both sides of Queen-street, and came raging towards Water-street in a fiery torrent. It now became apparent, from the increased force of the fire and wind, that nothing could save Water-street, the fire-engines not having the least effect.

The stone premises of Messrs. James and W. Stewart, being well built and protected with iron shutters, it was thought might have stayed its progress for a time; but being surrounded on three sides by wooden buildings, viz.:—J. Rogerason and Son, Victoria Hotel, and Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co., as well as their own wooden stores in the rear, they were in a very short time surrounded by fire, and the inmates, cut off from other retreat, had to escape from the wharfs in boats and vessels, after having rolled into the water about 100 tons of seal oil from the wharfs and stores. The fire now became awfully intense and terrific; the oil vat of Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Co. and Messrs. Stewart, with their contents, together with many other combustible materials, and about 150 puncheons of molasses, being all on fire at once, the effect may be conceived but cannot be described, and to add to the danger, at this moment three vessels were discovered to be on fire—viz., the *Elizabeth Marget, Roselle*, and *Royal William*, which, with exertions, was got under before the flames arrived at any height.

Sir John Harvey and the military were on the ground very early, and did all in his power, with his staff and the military, to arrest the flames; but it was soon apparent that all human efforts were vain, and that the fire would only cease from a change of wind, or want of materials to act on. The rapidity with which events occurred makes it difficult to speak precisely as to time; but perhaps an hour and a half or two hours after its commencement an attempt was made to blow up the premises of Messrs. E. and N. Stab, which unfortunately did not succeed, and only resulted in the death of one and the mutilation of another of the Royal Artillery. The military and town engines kept in front of the fire, taking up positions where they thought a stand might be made, but it was all in vain—nothing could withstand its awful advances; stone stores, wooden stores slated and covered with sheet iron, seemed not to make the least difference, and apparently did not a moment stay its progress; and at six o'clock the whole of the town, with the exception of the lanes and parts of Gower-street, were prostrate in ashes.

What the actual amount of property lost, or number of houses consumed, may be, it is difficult at once to estimate; but taking the one at a million sterling (including the value of the houses), and the latter at 1500 or 2000, may not be much out of the way. The number of inhabitants at once rendered houseless and totally destitute cannot be much under 6000 to 7000, a great proportion of whom are women and children, the male part of the population being at present absent at the fishing; and how they are to subsist, or be lodged and clothed, for the present, God only knows. Unless the powerful arm of the parent government is mercifully and bountifully stretched forth to support her eldest-born colonial offspring, its fate will be deplorable. But we will not despond; the claims are great, and necessities urgent. Generous England, who succours foreigners, and even enemies, will not suffer her own loyal and dutiful children to perish from neglect.

Sir John Harvey called a council on the morning of 10th, and also summoned a public meeting, when a committee of relief was appointed for the daily consideration of urgent claims. He also convened the House of Assembly for the 16th instant, to take into consideration the state of the country, and to place such portion of the revenue as it might see fit at his disposal.

DREADFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORTH OF FRANCE RAILWAY.

Brussels, Thursday, July 11.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 8th instant, a most calamitous occurrence, accompanied by a fearful sacrifice of human life, occurred on the Great North of France Railway, better known as the

Paris and Brussels Railway. The scene of the accident is situated on the frontier of Belgium and France, between the stations Aras and Donie. As may be supposed in such cases, the most conflicting statements are in circulation. From the latest and most authentic sources it would appear that the engine ran off the line, and broke the barrier that protected the banks, by which means two or three of the passenger-carriages were immersed in a considerable depth of water below. Not less than 19 persons, it has been ascertained, have lost their lives, and it is said that about sixty others have been severely injured or wounded. The water at the place of the tragic occurrence varies in depth from twelve to fifteen feet, and the descent from the line is almost perpendicular. The first intelligence that reached Brussels, (some fifty miles distant from the scene of accident) was conveyed by a down train, which was due at seven o'clock on Wednesday, but which did not arrive at Brussels until six o'clock on the following morning. By the concurrent testimony of all parties, the accident is one of a most tragic and disastrous character, resembling in its consequences the accident which occurred some five years ago, on the line between Paris and Versailles. The utmost consternation was occasioned in Brussels by the melancholy intelligence which was represented as having been caused by the collision of two trains. Another version of the story represented that the accident was occasioned by the falling of one of the arches of the bridge while the train was in the act of passing over; but from subsequent inquiries and information elicited from the passengers who arrived by the first train, it would appear that the engine, which was proceeding at a rate far inferior to that usually adopted upon English railways, ran off the tramway or *chemin de fer*, while passing a bridge, burst through a low parapet wall, and was precipitated headlong into the water. This sad calamity has served to throw a considerable gloom over the city of Brussels, and especially amongst the English inhabitants, many of whom were expecting friends by the ill-fated conveyance. The Great North of France Railway, on which this calamitous disaster has taken place, was only opened for public conveyance of passengers less than a month ago, on which occasion the King of the Belgians attended, and was one of the first persons who availed himself of the means of transit to reach Paris.

THE NEW MASTER OF THE BUCKHOUNDS.—The Earl Granville, the newly-appointed Master of the Buckhounds, accompanied by the Earl of Rosslyn, who had held that office since September, 1841, left town on Saturday for Slough, and proceeded thence in one of the Royal Hotel carriages to Cumberland-lodge, for the purpose of inspecting the hunting stud and stables connected with that department of the Royal Household. The two noble lords afterwards drove to the Royal kennel at Ascot, and returned to town in the evening by the Great Western Railway.—*Globe*.

NEW PLACES OF MEMBERS IN THE HOUSES.

The new ministers last evening took their seats upon the Treasury benches. In the House of Lords, Lord Brougham retained his former seat on the Opposition benches, Lord Lyndhurst sat on his right, and the Earl of Ellenborough on his left. Lord Stanley was not in the House. The Duke of Wellington, who was in the House for only a short time, took his seat on the woolack by the side of the Chancellor and spoke from the bishops' bench. The Earl of Dalhousie spoke from the Opposition benches. In the House of Commons Sir James Graham took his seat as leader of the Opposition. Mr. T. Duncombe spoke from the back benches on the Opposition side of the House. The Protectionists in a body took the former seats on the Ministerial side of the House, below the gangway. Lord Ingester, as one of their body, spoke from the place which he has occupied during nearly the whole of the present Parliament. Sir H. Inglis retained his former seat, flanked on both sides by the Liberal Irish Members.—*Sun*.

THE WOOL TRADE IN SCOTLAND.—For a while past several of the woolbuyers have been traversing the stewartry, and we understand that sales have been effected at prices a shade lower than those of last year. At the Gatehouse fair on the 29th some of the buyers attended; and the prices given are—for the best washed hog wool, 1s. 0jd. to 1s. 2d., and for ewe, 10½d. to 11d. per lb. Sales have been more tardy than for several seasons past, and no advance being in contemplation, it is probable that what remains will be speedily disposed of.—*Dumfries Courier*.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

(From the *Shipping Gazette*, July 18.)

one o'clock.

PEOPLE out of doors are beginning to grumble and express dissatisfaction at the delay of Lord John Russell in bringing forward his measures for a revision of the sugar duties. It is not sufficient that he should promise; he must do more—he must perform. The feeling in the city seems to be, that without his lordship is prepared to enter into the great commercial questions of the day, his accession to office will gain him but few friends. He may depend he will be narrowly watched by the whole mercantile world, and should the least disposition on his part to trip be manifested, they will not lose an opportunity of increasing the unpleasantness of his situation.

The letters received yesterday announcing a fire at Liverpool, caused a good deal of regret among parties connected with the trade of that port. Fortunately, the loss of property has not been so great as on previous occasions; but still, the inconvenience and alarm produced by these events always excite the sympathy of the public in behalf of the unfortunate persons who suffer by them.

The Mexican conversion is so far completed that Messrs. Schneider and Co., the agents, have, in accordance with the terms of the advertisement, commenced the issue of the new securities. It is understood that many persons have declined, for the present, to send in their bonds for exchange, waiting to see whether those issued actually bore any mark of authority, binding on the government for the regular observance of the contract. An examination shows that a short decree, couched in general terms, giving Mr. Murphy power to conclude certain arrangements with the creditors, without actually stipulating specific terms, is impressed on the back of the bonds, and hence, therefore, suspicion on that point is done away with. It is, however, considered extraordinary conduct on the part of the agents, Messrs. Schneider and Co., that they did not make this decree public long ago, and the close secrecy concerning it must either rest with them or Mr. Murphy. The whole affair of the conversion has yet to receive explanation, but it cannot well be done before the arrival of the next packet.

The foreign exchanges have shown little or no fluctuation. The quantity of paper offered in the north of Europe caused some weakness in the rates for that quarter of the globe yesterday.—Amsterdam, short, 12 4½ to 13 1½, ditto three months, 12 7½ to 8; Rotterdam, 12 8 to 13; Antwerp, 26 to 5; Brussels, 26 to 5; Hamburg, 12 14 to 1½; Paris, short, 25 6½ to 7½; ditto three months, 25 9½ to 26; Marseilles, 26 to 2½; Frankfort, 12 2½; Vienna, 10 10 to 11; Trieste, 10 11 to 12; Madrid, 36½; Cadiz, 36½ to 3; Leghorn, 30 35 to 40; Genoa, 26 2½ to 5; Naples, 40; Palermo, 120; Messina, 120½; Lisbon, 60 days' date, 53½ to 5; Oporto, 53½ to 5. Foreign gold is £23 17s. 9d. per ounce.

The applications to the Court of Chancery this week for the return of railway deposits, lodged in the hands of the Accountant-General, have not been extensive. The rush made for them a fortnight or three weeks ago when the dissolution bill passed, and companies were enabled finally to liquidate affairs, led us to expect that a month or five weeks would, with the exception of a few instances, reduce the claims upon the coffers of that functionary to mere nominal amounts. It would appear, from the great diminution of petitions, that our surmises are correct, and that by the end of the present month the claims of those companies whose bills have been decided will have been recognised, and the funds given into the custody of the proper authorities. The following is the list of the sums applied for during the present week.—Exeter Great Western Railway, £32,500; Oldham District Railway, £52,000; British and South Wales Junction, £18,974; Dover and Deal Railway, £10,449; Boston, Stamford, and Birmingham, £20,000; and Nottingham, Mansfield, and Midland Junction Railway, £37,600.

To-day is quite a *dies non* at the Stock Exchange. The dealers are almost all of them absent from business, in consequence of the early hours of closing and the little disposition of the public to speculate. Consols for money are 95½ to 3, and for the account 95½; Three per Cent. Reduced 96 to 3½. Three and a Quarter per Cent. 97½ to 3½, and Exchequer Bills 10s. to 11s. pm.

Foreign securities and railway shares have varied very little indeed. The markets are quiet, but the causes influencing the English house also influence these departments. Spanish Five per Cent. are

24 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$, the Three per Centa. 36 to $\frac{1}{4}$, Mexican 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 27 $\frac{1}{2}$, Columbian 15 to 16, Chilean 95 to 100, and Buenos Ayrean 39 to 41.

CLOSE OF THE MARKET.—Consols for money 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ ex. div., ditto for account 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 96.

FASHIONS FOR JULY. (From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

The fashionable morning toilettes are redingotes of foulards, or high dresses of coton; the corsages of the waistcoat or casaque form, with buttons. Peignoirs of batiste écrue, embroidered in small designs in red, green, or lilac; the revers on the body to match. For the promenade lighter materials are preferred, fancy haberges, shot silks, &c.; the corsages are not high; five flounces of graduated widths ornament the skirt. For the evening, India muslins, grenadines, mousselines de soie, papryus, cotpalys, in pale tints, pink and white, &c. These dresses lace in front, with revers the whole length to the waist; five flounces are the favourite number just now, and frequently edged with fringe, which is also much in favour for ornamenting the skirt; several rows being laid on. Light colours are fashionable for dresses as well as bonnets, écrue, lilac, pale green, paille, sky blue. Maccassine and other buttons of graduated sizes are still used. For the lighter dresses, a new kind of pardessus, the Suedoïde, is made of rich materials, taffetas veloutés, damas Chine, or broclette; they do not reach below the waist, and are trimmed with a black lace and half long sleeves, finished with lace. Mantellets and visites of embroidered muslin are fashionable; many are made of white taffetas, trimmed with broad fringe of sky blue, headed by bands of narrow velvet, of a deeper tint. The gipsy form of bonnet has been introduced in Paris, but as yet without much success. The fancy straws, with lace, crêpe, and paile de riz, are the favourite materials; those of straw or paile de riz, divided by bands of silk, are pretty; checked ribbons very much used on straw bonnets for morning wear.

Cannezous are much in request just now, some with points in front rounding off on the hips and closing with bands of ribbon, those embodied in stripes are pretty, forming three or four wreaths from the shoulders, gradually diminishing to the waist; and others are formed of insertions of work lace, with long sleeves to match.

ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE. (From the *Atlas*, July 4.)

The Anti-Corn Law League is to be soon dissolved; but not wholly so until 1849, as it is to coexist with the entire repeal of the Corn Laws. This was resolved upon at a meeting at Manchester on Thursday. Its operations and functions are at once to be suspended, and its affairs wound up as little delay as possible; but it is distinctly understood that, in case of future emergency, the League should be called into active operation without delay; otherwise the suspension of its operations to continue till its dissolution. A gratuity of £10,000 has been granted to Mr. George Wilson, the indefatigable Chairman, in acknowledgment of his services. The meeting in question was addressed in eloquent terms by the Chairman (Mr. George Wilson), Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, and others. Mr. Cobden said, in concluding his address, "Well, gentlemen, we are going to dissolve; those good spirits must disband, and I am not quite sure that it is not wise and proper that it should be so. Now we have been kept together for seven years without one single dispute—without anything to cause the slightest alienation. We have had the bond of free-masonry and brotherhood so closely knit about us, that I don't think there has been a keen word in the happy family of the Anti-Corn Law League. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Well, that is the spirit in which we should break off. Were we to continue our agitation, when the object for which we associated is gained, I am afraid that the demon discord will be getting in among us. It is in nature so. It is in our moral nature necessary that, when an organised body has performed its functions, it must pass into a new state of existence, and become differently organised. We are dispersing our elements to be ready for any other good works, and it is nothing but good works that will be attempted by good Leaguers. (Cheers.) Our body will, so to say, perish, but our spirit is abroad, and will pervade all the nations of the earth. (Renewed cheers.) It will pervade all the nations of the earth because it is the spirit of truth and justice, and because it is the spirit of peace and good-will amongst men." Mr.

Cobden, in a subsequent address, traced the progress of the League from its "small beginnings," and bore testimony to the exertions of many who have adhered to it through good report and evil report. There are a number of gentlemen who, to my own knowledge, have been for seven and a half years in daily attendance in the rooms of the League; and let me remind you that for the first two or three years of our agitation we had a very hopeless and up-hill task of it. Those men bore it all—though there was then no fashion about us—(cheers)—none of that *éclat* which is the result of the power we enjoy. (Cheers.) At that time we used to meet in an obscure little room, which, though not very spacious in its dimensions, was more than sufficient for us all. (Cheers and laughter.) We had a dingy red curtain drawn across part of the room that we might not feel chilled by the paucity of our numbers. (Cheers.) Three or four were then our average number; and I remember one day smiling as I looked round the room, and saying to my friend Prentice, "Well, it is a lucky thing the monopolists cannot draw aside our little curtain, and see us here, for if they could, they would not be very much frightened at us." (Cheers and laughter.) It may give you some idea of the unostentatious, unheard-of labour which those gentlemen underwent if I read for you a statement of the number of times about half a dozen of them have attended the council meetings at Newall's buildings. It appears that my friend George Wilson had attended no less than 1,361 times—(great applause)—Mr. Prentice, who stands next, has attended 1,127 times—(cheers)—Mr. S. Lee, 862 times—(cheers)—Mr. Rawson, 601 times—(cheers)—Mr. Wooley, 485 times—(cheers)—Mr. Bickham, 474 times—(cheers)—Mr. W. Evans, 444 times—(cheers)—and Mr. H. Rawson, 258 times—(cheers). I have given you the names of those who have attended most frequently, but there are besides very many gentlemen who have attended for 100 or 150 times. (Hear.) Those gentlemen have been most assiduous workers in private—most indefatigable in carrying on correspondence, and in the management of the details of our vast organization, and yet some of them have never been heard of, and would be unheard of still if their modesty had been allowed to prevail. (Cheers.) But I may suggest to you the propriety of referring it to some of the general council to move for the appointment of a committee of three or four members, to give those gentlemen a durable testimonial of our esteem and gratitude. (Cheers.) I mean a testimonial which shall be durable in their families." The following resolutions for carrying out the objects of the meeting were unanimously adopted:

That an Act of Parliament having been passed providing for the abolition of the corn-laws in February, 1849, it is deemed expedient to suspend the active operations of the Anti-Corn Law League, and the Executive Council in Manchester is hereby requested to take the necessary steps for making up and closing the affairs of the League with as little delay as possible.

That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the League, notwithstanding, be passed.

That after payment of the first instalment to the subscribers the £250,000 League Fund be released from all further liabilities.

That in case any serious attempts be made by the Protectionist party to induce the Legislature to retrace its steps, or to prevent the final extinction of the corn-law in February, 1849, the gentlemen who have hitherto so ably fulfilled the duties of the Executive Council be hereby authorised to call the League into renewed existence.

That this meeting views with feelings of undisguised admiration and gratitude, the long, arduous, and invaluable services rendered by the League by its chairman of its council George Wilson, and hereby authorizes the executive council to present him, and to request his acceptance of a sum of not less than £10,000, to be paid out of the funds of the League.

That the members of the executive council of the League are entitled to the warmest gratitude of the League and of the country, for their high principled, laborious, and most successful exertions during the seven years of our constitutional agitation; and that a committee be appointed, and such gentlemen as Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P., and such gentlemen as he may nominate, to determine some suitable testimonial to be presented to those gentlemen out of the funds of the League.

That the council of the League, whilst discontinuing its own operations, cannot be insensible to the intimations given by the leading Protectionists in both Houses of Parliament, of a determination to contest the ensuing general election, with a view to obtain the repeal of the Corn Importation Bill; and, under these circumstances, the council offer their earnest recommendation to the free-traders in the Parliamentary constituencies to continue their vigilant attention to the registration, so as to be able to return a decided free-trade majority to the next House of Commons."

Mr. Bright alluded to the fact of the League having taught the people of this country the value of a great principle. Even the landed aristocracy, he showed, has at length found a rival, and an oppo-

nent, to which eventually it must become subjected. We have been living through a revolution without knowing it. In 1832 the House of Lords deemed itself a power in the state irresponsible except to heaven, and took upon itself to say that a law should or should not pass. The House of Lords now makes no such pretensions; Lord Stanley declared, "God forbid that your Lordships should set yourselves against the clearly expressed will of the people"—(hear, hear)—and I heard (for I listened to most of their debates on this question)—I heard several other members of the House of Peers make use of very similar expressions. (Hear.) They therefore understand their position now—that they meet there, not directly representing certain constituents, or elected by them, but still they are supposed to represent the people to some extent, and that they are responsible to public opinion for the exercise of the power which the constitution has intrusted them with. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) But it is in this and a neighbouring county that the greatest element of power in this country is henceforth to be found. Lancashire, the cotton district, and the West Riding of Yorkshire must govern England. (Hear, hear.)—The last scene of all was amusing, in spite of its sadness:—The Chairman: "As no other gentleman has anything to add to this meeting, it is now my duty to say that the Anti-Corn Law League stands conditionally dissolved."—A deep silence followed this announcement for a few seconds, when some one called out "three cheers;" and Mr. Cobden, rising, said: "I don't think we can get up a cheer—(Hear, hear, and laughter)—for as I have just been observing to my friends on my right and left, I never felt so flat in all my life. (Laughter.) I never heard speeches that fell so flat, and never saw an audience that looked so flat as to-day. (A laugh.) It is right it should be so, for we have been celebrating the obsequies of the League. We began in solemnity and we end in solemnity. (Hear, hear.) The world will see, at all events, that whatever else they may be, they are earnest men who have engaged in this work. If you would like to have a cheer, let us try if we can't get up a few sepulchral ones—(hear, hear, and laughter.) Come, I'll be your fugleman.—The honorable gentleman then led off, and was followed with right good will by the meeting, in very loud, prolonged, and effective cheering—"The Queen" was then named, and the mention of her Majesty was received with a long and hearty burst of applause, and the meeting then separated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 13.

TRANSPORTATION.—Sir G. Grey, in reference to a motion on the paper, by the honourable member for Dumfries (Mr. Ewart), stated that the subject had been under the consideration of the late government, and that they had adopted a decision to suspend for eighteen months transportation of convicts to Van Diemen's Land. Measures for the disposal of male convicts in this interval had been entertained, as well as for the resumption of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, should it hereafter be deemed expedient. The subject must necessarily come under the early consideration of the present servants of the Crown, and if the honorable member persevered in his motion, all he, (Sir G. Grey) could do, would be to express his concurrence in the resolution to suspend transportation to Van Diemen's Land for a limited period. When more time had been allowed for deliberation he should no doubt be able to enter fully into the subject, but he did not think that the question could now be advantageously discussed, especially on the motion that the House resolve itself into a Committee of Supply.

Mr. Ewart had been anxious to direct attention to the subject, but was aware that in the present situation of the Government he ought not to press his motion. He would again bring it forward next Friday week, on the motion for the Committee of Supply.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.—On a journey from the county of Middlesex to the centre of the county of York on Thursday last, we observed that the hay harvest was nearly over in the southern counties; while in the midland there is still a good deal of grass cut, but not secured, and in Yorkshire, except in the neighbourhood of large towns, where tillage is plentiful, the grass is principally standing, as in the first processes of hay-making. The produce of the first crop will be generally abundant, and the late rains will yield plenty of after-grass and good second crops of clover. Wheat, oats, and barley, are generally looking well on the whole line, though a good deal beaten

down by the late heavy rains. The potatoe look well, with few blanks in the drills; and the weather has been particularly favourable during the last fortnight for the newly-sown turnips. The orchards are generally looking ill, and the apples and pears, owing to the blight of the month of May, seem likely to prove scarce and dear in the autumn.

The "Letter from the Stockholders of New South Wales to Lord Stanley," which will be found in another column, a document well deserving the attention of the reader. It is the well-conceived and earnest appeal of a number of gentlemen whose efforts to subdue almost a continent to the uses of civilization have been thwarted, and themselves almost ruined, by the meddling impracticality of the Colonial-office.—*Colonial Gazette.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN BANKING COMPANY.—On Tuesday the fifth annual meeting of this company was held at the offices in Old Broad-street, City, at which Edward Divett, Esq., M.P., presided. The report was of a much more gratifying nature than usual. After striking the yearly balances, the net profits at Adelaide, for the year ending 24th of November last, were £7900 3s. Including the London profits and minimum transfer from the gains at Adelaide, the general profit and loss account to the 25th ult. represented an amount of £10,584 14s. 5d. for undivided profits.

CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP.—A resolution having been agreed upon by the members of King's College to raise a subscription for the purpose of founding a Chinese Professorship, his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury has, towards the subcription, forwarded £500, Lord Bexley £200, his Grace the Duke of Portland £100, Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., £105, and the bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., £100, which, together with other sums, makes the total amount subscribed very considerably above £1000.

MR. ALLEN'S LECTURES ON SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—On Tuesday evening, Mr. Allen, well known as the proprietor and editor for many years of the *South Australian Register*, the first newspaper established in that colony, commenced the first of a series of lectures on South Australia, at Crosby Hall, Bishopsgate-street, which gave very general satisfaction to a highly respectable audience. Few settlements (labouring, too, as this has done under many commercial disadvantages and rivalry), have progressed so favourably in public estimation in a few years. Established only in 1836, the colony now numbers a population of 22,000, nearly 10,000 of whom are located at the city and port of Adelaide. Mr. Allen's praiseworthy object is to redeem the colony from many unjust imputations and unfavourable reports which prevailed for too long a period. Fortunately, the colonists, by their zeal and industry, have placed the colony in the proud position of outstripping older settlements; and her large imports and exports, the wealth of her mines, and the value of her moveable and immovable property, are such as to have drawn a large share of capital for investment from the mother country. Mr. Allen deserves well of the colony and the home public, for his earnest endeavours to inform and instruct—for he appears to have gone to great expense, and devoted much time to a popular and descriptive account of the colony in its town and country features; and the dissolving views, plans, &c., give a lively representation of the past and present state of South Australia.

BLACK SWANS.—One of the Australian black swans, at the Liverpool Zoological Gardens, is at present rearing a brood of young ones. The cygnets, though not yet feathered, their present clothing being a suit of dirty looking down, are nearly as large as tolerably-sized geese. Their wings, which have not a quill or feather in them, have, when waved by the young birds in sportive glee, a very singular appearance. The other day three of the black swans in the pond appeared seized with a sudden desire for a freak. They rose simultaneously into the air with a wild shrill shriek or whistle, and having attained an altitude of about thirty feet, darted with their long necks out-stretched, while the flapping of their huge wings was like the sound of a tempest, down to that portion of the water which is divided from the main sheet by a wooden barrier. Two of them accomplished the flight cleverly, and alighted with a splash in the smaller division of the pond. One of them, however, flew too low, and, striking with considerable force against the barrier, fell back into the water. The bird shook his feathers violently for a moment, and then sailed away apparently unhurt.

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